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RETENTION OF THE TURKS IN EUROPE. BASIS OF PROTESTS

Cutting Up of Armenia Also Will
Be Denounced at a Meeting
in New York—Appeal to Be
Made to the American People

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Protests
against the proposed retention of the
Turks in Europe and the decimation
of Armenia will be made at a luncheon
to be given today at the Bankers
Club under the auspices of the American
Committee for the Independence of Armenia.

These protests will include an appeal
to the American people to exert
their influence on Congress in an attempt
to prevent the reactionary diplomacy
of Europe from reducing Armenia to a mere semblance of the
territory which she had been led to
expect, and against rewarding the
Turks by leaving him in Europe, for the
years of massacre which he has
inflicted on Christians.

There will also be a protest to the
Supreme Council at Paris, to the President
of the United States, and to the
liberal opinion of Europe, and an appeal
signed by about 85 American
bishops will be addressed to the
Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

It is the proposed cutting up of
Armenia, and reduction of her territory
from six vilayets to two, against
which her friends here protest most
vigorously. The general opinion is
that Armenia, although she may have
won her independence, has not won
recognition of her right to full opportunity
for development as some reparation
for the crimes which have been
inflicted upon her by the Turk.

The apparent reversal of Allied
policy with reference to Armenia and
the Turks is regarded here as having
its cause in the jealousies and suspicions
which the individual allies
hold for one another. Upon these, it
is believed, is based the reactionary
diplomacy which has aroused the
friends of Armenia all over the world
to action. The appeals which will be
sent forth as the result of today's
meeting of the American committee
will be addressed to the peoples of
the various nations over the heads of
their governments, and it is hoped
that they will result in such a prompt
and vigorous expression of the people's
will that a revision of the reported
Near Eastern settlement will be
considered necessary by the Supreme
Council, regardless of the
rejection of the Turk in Constantinople
and the extent to which the reported
arrangement favoring him has been
disseminated.

TRADE UNION ACTIONS TO BE INVESTIGATED

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
Trade Union Congress parliamentary
committee is taking steps to clear up
the position regarding the allegations
against trade unions as to the non-
employment of former soldiers. A
special conference of the building
trade unions is to be called, at which
the question of the dilution and shortage
of labor for house-building will
be discussed.

Dr. Christopher Addison, the Minister
of Health, has requested an opportunity
to address the conference, convened
by the parliamentary committee,
and it is expected that he will be
accompanied by Viscount Astor, who
will attempt to explain the government's
case. The date for the building
trades conference has not been
arranged, but it will probably take
place after the special congress on
the nationalization of mines on
March 11.

The parliamentary committee will
shortly receive a deputation from
former service men to discuss the attitude
of the trade unions.

SERVANTS AND PIANOS TO BE TAXED IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday).—A tax
on servants and pianos has been
determined upon to help the Paris budget.
Thus a household employing one
domestic will have to pay 40 francs
a year, the tax to be progressively
heavy where there is a large number
of servants.

The cost of traveling in France will
also be increased under the new law
50 per cent. The transport of goods
will be increased 85 per cent.

MR. POINCARÉ'S NEW DUTIES

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday).—Raymond
Poincaré, who five days ago was President
of the French Republic and two
days ago was nominated President of
the Commission on Reparations, in
place of C. C. A. Jonhart, took up his
functions this afternoon. For the first
time he sat in the Hôtel Carlton, the
headquarters of the commission, having
expressed a desire to begin work
without delay. It is certain he will be
an authoritative figure and though the
commission has no executive powers,
his proposals are likely to be accepted
without question by the Allies.

LABOR PARTY URGES NEW IRISH POLICY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The
National Labor Party Executive will
meet this week to consider the report
from the parliamentary section on the
Irish situation. Parts of the report
have been redrafted from the original
form.

The Labor deputation which recently
visited Ireland is convinced that the
government must drop the present
measure for the government of Ireland
and consider the Irish problem afresh
from the industrial standpoint and the
point of view of self-determination.
The Labor Party urges the broadest
measure of Home Rule, but does not
advocate republicanism.

SCHOOLS ARE OPEN TO UNVACCINATED

California Decision Establishes
Right to Attend of Children
Whose Parents Refuse to
Consent to Their Vaccination

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
EUREKA, California.—By virtue of
a decision handed down by Judge
Murray of the Superior Court of Humboldt
County, certain children who had
been excluded from the public schools
for several weeks, because they were
unvaccinated, have been readmitted to
the schools without being vaccinated.

This decision is regarded by the
Public School Protective League, which
is looking after the interests of
those parents who object to compulsory
vaccination and medication in the
public schools, as very important, as
it definitely recognizes the right of
unvaccinated children to attend the public
schools.

According to the state law unvaccinated
children may be excluded from
schools if the State Board of Health
finds that the schools have been "exposed
to contagious disease," but it
is provided that such children must
be admitted to other schools that have
not been so exposed.

"Although the law plainly provides
for this transfer," says the Public
School Protective League, "health officers
have persistently disregarded this
provision in an effort to compel the
vaccination of all school children. The
decision is of particular importance
at this time, when a campaign is under
way to secure the vaccination of the
80 per cent of the California school
children who, according to the State
Board of Health, are unvaccinated.
Because of the persistent attempt
which has been made to ignore the
present law and to deny unvaccinated
children their rights, the Public School
Protective League will place a constitutional
amendment on the ballot at the
general election to be held in November,
1920, which will prohibit vaccination,
inoculation, or other medication
as a condition for attendance
in a public school."

In accordance with this decision by
Judge Murray, the boards of education
of Stockton and Oakland, California,
have also passed resolutions
permitting children who had been excluded
from school, because they were
unvaccinated, to attend other schools.

Vaccination Order Protested

Residents of Two Oregon Towns Oppose
Board of Health Ruling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office
PORTLAND, Oregon.—Non-conformists
to the allopaths' belief in vaccination
have made organized protest in
two Oregon towns against a recent
order by the state Board of Health
providing that pupils in all public
schools must undergo vaccination or
suffer debarment during a so-called
quarantine period, in the discretion of
health board and school board representatives.

At Marshfield 100 residents met
recently and 65 of them signed the
roster of an anti-vaccination league,
which was organized on the spot.
Nearly every member is a parent.
They entered general protest against
compulsory vaccination, and demanded
that pupils excluded from the schools
for refusal to be vaccinated should
be given school facilities in some other
place during the period of proscription.
Committees were appointed to
obtain from the attorney-general of
the State an opinion on the validity
of the state Board of Health's course,
and from the state health officer an
expression as to his willingness
to provide for pupils debarred from
one school, for refusal to be
vaccinated, places in other schools.
It also was declared to be the sense
of the meeting that a test case should
be brought into court to determine
whether the law could stand.

At Eugene, Oregon, a meeting was
held, attended by some 75 persons,
who adopted resolutions condemning
the Legislature, the state Board of
Health, and the local school board for
attempting to enforce vaccination of
pupils by law. Luke L. Goodrich,
president of the school board, issued
a statement conceding that the school
board had no direct authority to enforce
vaccination, but announcing that,
nevertheless, the board was conducting
a canvass in an effort to ascertain
how many pupils had refused to be
vaccinated.

CALL TO CAMPAIGN BY MR. GOMPERS

Unions Affiliated With the
American Federation of Labor
Urged to Support Nonpartisan
Plan in the Political Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
Unions affiliated with the American
Federation of Labor were told yesterday
in a letter from Samuel Gompers,
its president, that Labor's nonpartisan
political campaign had been launched
with success, and had been welcomed
everywhere with enthusiasm. Labor,
Mr. Gompers wrote, must make this
campaign memorable, and a non-
partisan committee has been formed
to work with the local unions to this
end.

"Stand faithfully by our friends and
elect them," the program demands.
"Oppose our enemies and defeat them,
whether they be candidates for President,
for Congress, or other offices,
whether executive, judicial, or legislative."
"Your organization has a place in
the ranks; it has a responsibility to
meet which must be met. In order
that there might be nation-wide action
at the earliest possible moment, the
Labor's national nonpartisan campaign
committee requests that every central
body call a meeting to be held on
March 22, 1920, at which a committee
of five of your able and devoted members
should be appointed, and their
names and addresses forwarded at once."

Mr. Gompers, Frank Morrison, secretary
of the federation, and James O'Connell
are the executive committee
in charge of Labor's political
campaign. The letter yesterday follows
up Mr. Gompers' vigorous stand
against a separate Labor Party. The
executive council of the federation is
now meeting with Mr. Gompers in
Jacksonville, Florida, where it is said
the details of the campaign to elect
officials friendly to Labor will be
worked out. There are four women
on the national campaign committee.

As the annual convention of the
American Federation of Labor will be
held next June coincidentally with
the conventions of the Democratic and
Republican parties, the minority
within the federation who favor the
formation of a separate Labor Party
are expected to attempt again to com-
mit the federation to their views. The
meeting in Jacksonville is concerned
with the opposition to Mr. Gompers' traditional policy.

In Seattle, Washington, James A.
Duncan, president of the Washington
State Federation of Labor, who op-
posed the conservative policies of Mr.
Gompers in the Atlantic City convention
of the federation last June, has
just been nominated for Mayor in a
three-cornered fight in which he re-
ceived somewhat more than one-third
of the total vote cast. This is
pointed to by Mr. Gompers' friends
as indicating the relative strength of
a Labor Party, even in a city so pro-
nouncedly liberal as Seattle.

New York to Have Labor Ticket
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—Despite the
opposition of Samuel Gompers, president
of the American Federation of Labor,
a full state ticket will be placed in
the field by the American Labor
Party. In Albany tomorrow a conference
for naming candidates will be held.
It is said that a large campaign
fund will be raised. The Central Fed-
eration Union has reaffirmed its decision
that the only way to further
Labor's interest in politics is by a
Labor Party.

OUTCRY IN FRANCE REGARDING SHIPPING

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Paris
PARIS, France (Monday).—A bitter
outcry is being made in France con-
cerning the lack of shipping and the
allotment of the German vessels,
Alexander Millerand, the Premier,
being urged to make strong representations
to the allied council.
France, it is declared, is hopelessly
crippled, having lost, roughly, 1,000-
000 tons out of her 2,500,000 tons. She
received provisionally 500,000 tons of
German vessels, and it is no found
that, owing to the action of the Allies
in taking out of the pool for distribution
the German ships seized in the
allied ports, this 500,000 tons is nearly
twice too much, and France has been
asked to hand some of them back.

Whether, however, through an
agreement between Mr. Lloyd George
and Mr. Wilson or not, the United
States, which lost 354,500 tons, seized
620,000, refusing to return them to
the pool. Brazil lost 25,000 and is
keeping 200,000, England is keeping
611,000, Italy 150,000, while France
only acquires in this way the direct
capture of 40,000. She demands fair
distribution, especially as she agreed
to devote her energies not to ship-
building, which Great Britain agreed
to do, but to munition-making, during
the war.

Without ships France becomes the
vassal of Great Britain. It is said, de-
pendent upon her for the transport of
coal and foodstuffs. Unfair pressure,
it is claimed, has been brought to
bear, according to the French cry of alarm,
is a matter to be seriously discussed
in London.

CABINET VACANCY SOON TO BE FILLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—
Within 48 hours, it is said, President
Wilson will announce his selection of
a Secretary of State to succeed Robert
Lansing, who resigned on February 13.
Last, as a result of the President's
displeasure at his course in calling
meetings of the Cabinet to consider
government business while the President
was incapacitated, and because of
fundamental differences of opinion
between them on foreign policies.

Frank Lyon Polk has served as ad-
interim Secretary of State since Mr.
Lansing resigned. No official indica-
tion was given at the White House
yesterday of the choice of the President.
Mr. Polk was believed to stand high
in his estimation, and by virtue of his
experience in Paris as a member of the
United States delegation to the Peace
Conference, as well as his experience in
the State Department as Counselor and
Under-Secretary of State, he may be nomi-
nated.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War,
has been mentioned frequently, though
officially, as a possible choice of the
President for Secretary of State. Mr.
Baker has the entire confidence of
President Wilson. It is known, and a
shift of this kind, similar to the shift
of David F. Houston, Secretary of
Agriculture, to the office of Secretary
of the Treasury, is possible.

The name of John W. Davis, United
States Ambassador to Great Britain,
also has been mentioned in connection
with the vacancy in the State Depart-
ment. Mr. Davis would bring to the
position an extensive knowledge of
European affairs obtained from the
vantage point of the London Embassy.
His usefulness there, however, is to
be balanced against the probability of
his being called home.

ARMY ESTIMATES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Secretary of War Defends the
Estimates of £125,000,000 in
House of Commons—Responsibilities
Overseas Emphasized

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday).—
Winston Churchill, the British Sec-
retary of State for War, delivered a
characteristically able statement yes-
terday in the House of Commons in de-
fending the army estimates of £125-
000,000, 18 months after the war has
ceased. It was very clear, compre-
hensive and, at times, eloquent. He opened
and closed by emphasizing that on
March 31, conscription in Britain would
cease; thus setting an example to the
whole world. The speech, as subse-
quent critics emphasized, was free
from the slightest reference, direct or
indirect, to the League of Nations.

LONDON, England (Monday).—The
estimates which the British Secretary
for War, Winston Churchill, defended
in the House of Commons today
against severe attacks from the Lib-
eral and Labor benches provide for
an expenditure for the complete year
of £125,000,000, of which £29,500,000
would be for the "terminal charges of
the war" and £40,500,000 for garri-
sons in occupied territories, thus leaving
£55,000,000 for the regular establish-
ment, compared with the pre-war cost
for the army of £29,000,000. This
would not include the cost of the air
service, which is estimated at £25-
000,000.

Mr. Churchill today asked for £75-
000,000 on account for the coming four
or five months of heaviest expenditure.
Mr. Churchill said that Great Britain's
army should be slightly bigger
than before the war, but she was re-
turning to arms which to all intents
and purposes were identical with those
under which the country lived before
the war.

It was idle to pretend that Great
Britain's pre-war army was propor-
tionate to the risk she ran or to the
important rôle she played and aspired
to play in European diplomacy. That
was why the removal of the German
danger did not in itself allow of any
reduction to be made in the garrison
of the British Empire.

On the other hand, the Secretary ex-
plained, new responsibilities overseas
had been placed on the country in con-
sequence of the war, and besides, the
whole eastern world, in which Britain
was interested more than any other
power, was in a state of extreme dis-
quiet.

ATTACHÉ SYSTEM
DECLARED VITAL
United Press via The Christian Science
Monitor Leased Wires
BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—The
proposed withdrawal from South
America of United States commercial
attachés, through a cutting down of
appropriations by Congress, is re-
garded here as the height of folly.
Business men declare the commercial
attachés have done more for the de-
velopment of American business in
Argentina than all other United States
Government agencies here combined.

It is pointed out that the United
States Government must put forth
its strongest effort to extend South
American trade, because Europeans,
especially the people of Great Britain,
are spending many times more than
the United States in this effort.

RUSSIAN POLICY OF SUPREME COUNCIL

Memorandum Just Issued Upholds
International Labor Bureau's
Proposal to Send an Investi-
gation Commission to Russia

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—It is
officially announced that at the
morning session today, the Supreme
Council agreed to a memorandum
embodying its policy regarding Soviet
Russia, the outstanding features of
which are that diplomatic relations
cannot be resumed until the Soviet
Government displays an attitude in
conformity with that of civilization.
Meanwhile the border states are ad-
vised to abstain from attacking Rus-
sia, but are assured of allied support
if they are themselves attacked.

In addition to the usual British
French, Italian, and Japanese repre-
sentatives, Victor Scialoja and the
Italian Ambassador were present and
subsequently the discussion of the
treaty with Turkey was resumed.
After considering the Smyrna com-
mission's report, the Supreme Council
invited Eleutherios Venizelos to
participate in the discussion of the
future of Smyrna and the hinterland
and eventually the discussion was ad-
journed until afternoon. The text of
the Supreme Council's statement fol-
lows:

"If the communities which border
the frontiers of Soviet Russia and
whose independence or de facto
autonomy they have recognized were
to approach them and ask for advice
as to what attitude they should take
with regard to Soviet Russia, the
allied governments would reply that
they cannot accept the responsibility
of advising them to continue war,
which may be injurious to their own
interests. Still less would they
advise them to adopt a policy of
aggression toward Russia. If, how-
ever, Soviet Russia attacks them in-
side their legitimate frontiers, the
Allies will give them every possible
support."

"The Allies cannot enter into diplo-
matic relations with the Soviet Gov-
ernment, in view of their past experi-
ences, until they have arrived at the
conviction that the Bolshevik horrors
have come to an end and that the
government at Moscow is ready to
conform its methods and diplomatic
conduct to those of all civilized gov-
ernments."

"The British and Swiss governments
were both compelled to expel repre-
sentatives of the Soviet Government
from their respective countries be-
cause they had abused their privileges.
Commerce between Russia and the
rest of Europe, which is so essential
for the improvement of economic con-
ditions, not only in Russia but in the
rest of the world, will be encouraged
to the utmost degree possible without
relaxation of the attitude described
above."

"Furthermore, the Allies agree in
the belief that it is highly desirable
to obtain impartial and authoritative
information regarding the conditions
now prevailing in Russia. They have,
therefore, noted with satisfaction the
proposal before the International Labor
Bureau, which is a branch of the
League of Nations, to send a commis-
sion of investigation to Russia to ex-
amine into the facts. They think,
however, that this inquiry would be
invested with even greater authority
and with superior chances of success
if it were made on the initiative and
conducted under the supervision of
the council of the League of Nations
itself and they invite that body to take
action in this direction."

Letvia to Open Negotiations
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—A
Moscow wireless message states that
the Letvian government has agreed to
open negotiations with the Russian
government.

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the Letvian Foreign Minister has an-
nounced his government's decision to
open peace negotiations with Soviet
Russia in agreement with Poland, Fin-
land, and Lithuania. A conference of
these powers will be held in a month's
time.

Capture of Murmansk Reported
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Mes-
sages from Copenhagen announce the
capture of Murmansk by the Bolshe-
viki on Saturday, following the out-
break of a revolution within the town.
Meanwhile the British military mis-
sion in Russia reports the recovery of
Rostov by General Denikin on Friday
together with 1500 prisoners and much
war matériel, including 22 mules.

British Battle Squadron in Bosphorus
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—
Constantinople messages report the
arrival there on Saturday of the first
British battle squadron under Vice-
Admiral Sir Sydney Fremantle, whose
impending visit was announced some
time ago. According to the Paris
press, French and Italian warships
are also to join in what is already
the most impressive array of warships
that has ever anchored in the Bos-
porus.

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED IN GERMANY

New Session of Parliament, to
Open Today, Is to Deal With
the Questions of Trial of the
"War Criminals" and Finance

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin
BERLIN, Germany (Monday).—The
new session of the German Parliament,
which opens on Wednesday, is re-
garded by the newspapers as likely to
be of a highly critical character. The
government is expected to submit
plans for holding the trials of the
alleged war criminals and bitter de-
bates are expected between the Social-
ist and Democratic deputies, on the
one hand, who are anxious to furnish
proofs to the allied powers of Ger-
many's good faith in this matter, and
the Junkers and Pan-Germans, on the
other, who openly boast of their in-
tention to try and shield the wanted
men from justice.

Meanwhile the government is mak-
ing preparations for the trials at
Leipzig, while it is announced that
General von Ludendorff and Admiral
von Tirpitz have already engaged for
their defense two of the leading mem-
bers of the German bar.

Another subject of crucial impor-
tance which the German Parliament
will be called on to deal with is that
of finance. The reports which are
once again in circulation regarding
the possible declaration of state bank-
ruptcy are groundless, but experts
agree that the country's financial situ-
ation is grave and that enormous
taxes must be promptly imposed. The
Radical Socialists propose to bring
forward a measure for the total con-
fiscation of all wealth made during
the war.

REPLY TO CURFEW
ORDER IN DUBLIN
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday).—The
city council, as a reply to the curfew
order recently instituted, held a spe-
cial meeting, at which, by 37 votes
to 11, it decided to close down during
the restricted hours various municipal
services. The lighting committee was
instructed to put out all lights by
11:30 p. m.

While the present official Greek
standpoint is not made public, it is
understood, on good authority, that
Greece is not now pressing her im-
portant claims regarding Constanti-
nople. In the very strong rivalries
and the clash of national ambitions
and desires, which have complicated
the work of the Peace Conference,
Greece presumably takes her stand
on what she values most, for example,
Smyrna.

France Not Sympathetic
France, it is pretty well known, is
not sympathetic to the Greek claims
anywhere, and, indeed, a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
has good reason for saying that it is
not 10 days since France wished to
apply to Greece at Smyrna the "bag
and baggage" policy itself.

It appears impossible to learn
whether France has yet got beyond
conceding that Greece should have
Smyrna in the same nominal fashion
that it is to be assumed the Turks
will have Constantinople.

In the light of these facts, it is un-
doubtedly a correct deduction that the
point of view that Mr. Venizelos is now
taking before the Peace Conference re-
garding Constantinople is that which
he also touched on in Paris, when he
said: "If the League of Nations were
to be established now, Constantinople
might, because of the great interna-
tional interests involved in the pos-
sition of the Straits, form with the
latter and sufficient hinterland, an inter-
national state under the protection of
the League of Nations, which would
appoint its Governor for certain fixed
periods."

It may be mentioned that in author-

GREEK SENTIMENT UNCHANGED ABOUT CONSTANTINOPLE

Strong Currents of British Public
Opinion Aroused by Peace
Conference's Decision—Chief
Element in Population Greek

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Al-
though the Peace Conference is talking
about Russia, interest centers on
Turkey, regarding which there are ob-
viously one or two strong currents of
public opinion. A divergence of views
is clearly shown in the important ex-
pressions of opinion given below, and
they are widely reflected in the press.
Obviously the proposed retention of
the Turks in Constantinople has deeply
shocked people of very different views,
and, on the other hand, there is an im-
portant section of public opinion
which argues that practical, as against
sentimental, considerations favor the
retention of Constantinople by Turkey.

There is a middle opinion repre-
sented by well-informed men like
John Buchan, novelist and historian,
who gave his views to a representative
of The Christian Science Monitor to-
day, which thinks that opposing con-
siderations can be reconciled and the
real solution of the difficult problem
found, if the retention of the Turks
in Constantinople is coupled with that
city being made the headquarters of
the League of Nations.

Attempts to Reverse Decision
Meantime the opponents of Turkish
Constantinople are leaving no stone
unturned to have this "provisional"
decision reversed. They are proceed-
ing by memorials, speeches, advertise-
ments in the press, and by more in-
direct and private means. Yesterday,
for example, the somewhat odd spec-
tacle was presented of The Daily News
publishing an advertisement demand-
ing the elimination of Turkey from
Constantinople, "which should be
made a free city under the League of
Nations," while alongside the adver-
tisement was an article supporting
the conference's decision, protesting
against the "mischievous" attempt of
those, presumably, who inserted the
advertisement to stampede public
opinion, and declaring that diplomacy
by epigram, or "bag and baggage"
policy, was little better than "diplo-
macy by a half-page advertisement."

The Greek Point of View
A very important matter is, of
course, the Greek point of view. The
Greek Premier, Eleutherios Venizelos,
and his friends here maintain a strict
discretion outside the Peace Con-
ference chamber, a discretion which
might be emulated by certain other
members of the conference.

It should, however, first be empha-
sized that Greek "feeling" about Con-
stantinople is unchanged. The Greeks
do not forget that Constantinople was
for centuries the capital of the Byzan-
tine Empire and before that was, for
several hundred years, a flourishing
Greek colony.

Moreover, as Mr. Venizelos told the
peace congress in Paris, the chief
element in the native population is
Greek. The Greeks total 364,459, a
figure which is greater than that of
all other nationalities put together,
excepting the Turks. Indeed, taking
the whole Vilayet of Constantinople,
including Stambul, Pera, Scutari, and
the suburbs of Thessalonika, as Mr. Ven-
izelos also pointed out, only some two-
fifths of the population is Turkish.

Strength of Greek Element
Constantinople, moreover, is the
seat of the Greek Ecumenical Patri-
archate, and the Greek element sup-
ports 237 schools in Constantinople.
On the basis of right and justice, the
Greeks claim that Constantinople
should be Greek, if it should belong
to anybody.

While the present official Greek
standpoint is not made public, it is
understood, on good authority, that
Greece is not now pressing her im-
portant claims regarding Constanti-
nople. In the very strong rivalries
and the clash of national ambitions
and desires, which have complicated
the work of the Peace Conference,
Greece presumably takes her stand
on what she values most, for example,
Smyrna.

France Not Sympathetic
France, it is pretty well known, is
not sympathetic to the Greek claims
anywhere, and, indeed, a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
has good reason for saying that it is
not 10 days since France wished to
apply to Greece at Smyrna the "bag
and baggage" policy itself.

It appears impossible to learn
whether France has yet got beyond
conceding that Greece should have
Smyrna in the same nominal fashion
that it is to be assumed the Turks
will have Constantinople.

In the

Native quarters here there is a strong impression that Greece will be given sovereignty over Gallipoli and that her control will extend very close to Constantinople which, together with the internationalization of the Straits and the Bosphorus would, it is hoped, keep the Turk in order.

John Buchan's Views

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor this morning asked Mr. Buchan for his view of this important question. Mr. Buchan disclaimed any authority to speak on the subject, but his opinion is of importance as that of an exceptionally well-informed British business man. He is one of the heads of the publishing firm of Nelson & Sons and the author of many well-known novels and of one of the most interesting histories of the recent war. During the war, among other national work, he held an important position in the Ministry of Information.

For some time he and others have favored internationalizing Constantinople and making it the headquarters of the League of Nations, and he considers that substantially this can still be done.

"It is quite impossible," he said, "that after the Turks have mistreated subject races they can be left in position where they can repeat such behavior. On the other hand, the Caliphate and Sultanate questions are closely interwoven with the prestige of Constantinople and its historical and other associations."

How to Appease Opinion

"There is no doubt that Muhammadan opinion has come to feel strongly on this point, more especially following upon the Prime Minister's 'pledge' of January 5, 1918, when he said that the Allies were not fighting to deprive Turkey of its capital, and voiced other similar statements. This Muhammadan opinion could be appeased by showing it that Constantinople was to be made not less, but greater, as the home of the great League of Nations. Constantinople would become the world's temple of peace."

"On the other hand, this proposal would provide the only guarantee likely to keep control of the Turks and prevent them from perpetrating further misdeeds. Turkey at Constantinople would, of course, be deprived of any military or other weapon which would enable her to resume her past methods. There are many more arguments for Constantinople being internationalized and made the headquarters of the League of Nations than there are against this proposal."

Future Political Problems

"Both the Near and Middle East will be the center of the future international political problems, and with the League headquarters actually situated in this part of the world, the League would be in first-hand touch with these problems and would thus be given the opportunity of developing into the powerful weapon for peace it is meant to be. Constantinople should not be in the hands of any one power, weak or strong, especially as Russia and Germany will become great nations again."

"It seems a much better center than Brussels or Geneva, and it is further from the western capitals, while being nearer the eastern ones, and the League has been constituted for the benefit of the East as well as of the West. Moreover, the selection of Constantinople as the League headquarters would quickly remedy its inaccessibility through the resulting development of sea, air, and land routes."

"Best Solution of Problem"

"That, I think, is the best solution of the Constantinople problem, and I think that it would be easier to bring pressure to bear on Turkey, to treat her subject races properly, if she remains at Constantinople in these circumstances than if she goes to the ground in the wilds of Asia Minor."

Lord Robert Cecil, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor tonight deprecated too much importance being attached to the alleged Muhammadan feeling about the removal of the Turks.

"Unquestionably," he said, "there is a large element of bluff in it. There always is. In any case it would be most undesirable and, in my opinion, injurious to the British interests in the East, if there is any appearance of giving way to such threats. If this decision is not reversed, the Turks and Orientals generally will certainly regard the Supreme Council's decisions as the result of their threats. The decision was singularly ill-timed, following on top of the renewed massacres at Marash."

A Very Attractive Argument

"If it was honestly felt that, after consideration of the questions involved, it would be better to leave the Turks in Constantinople, this decision should have been announced 18 months ago, at the time of the armistice. The world should not have been left under the impression, as it was until a few weeks ago, that it has been definitely decided to remove the Turk from Europe."

Asked if he did not think it would be easier to protect the subject races who will inevitably be left under the Turkish Government, if Turkey is left in Constantinople, than if his capital is to be in Asia Minor, Lord Robert said that that is a very attractive argument and it would probably carry considerable weight with it, if it were not for the history of the past 50 or 60 years.

Lord Robert Cecil's Solution

There are so many interested in Constantinople that no one of them is able to bring such pressure to bear on the Turk as to insure his good behavior. Lord Robert rejected the idea of Constantinople as the headquarters for the League of Nations. "I don't think that is practicable," he said. "As things are at present, the headquarters of the League must of necessity be more accessible to the western powers than is possible at Constantinople."

Asked for his solution of the Con-

stantinople problem, Lord Robert said: "I, of course, think very much the best solution would be for the United States to accept the mandate for Constantinople, but failing that, Constantinople should be internationalized." The Supreme Council's provisional decision, he thought, would simply cause more trouble in the future.

Ottoman Press Expresses Satisfaction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—Reuter Constantinople messages report that the Ottoman press does not attempt to conceal its satisfaction at the news regarding the probable Constantinople decision, and thanks the French for favoring it.

A new party entitled the Committee for Defense and Deliverance of the Fatherland is proclaiming that no sacrifice can be agreed to which concerns the Ottoman Empire's independence and the integrity of Constantinople and the Sea of Marmora. It asserts, however, to the free passage of the Straits for all countries.

Meanwhile the recent Bolshevik successes appear to have increased the Union of Progress Committee's chauvinism, and its numerous and active local agents are declaring that the Turkish nation will not accept any peace terms resembling those outlined in the European press, and assert that Nationalist resistance will be complete in two months time and that Enver Pasha in Turkey and the Bolsheviks have promised their support.

Among the propaganda issued from Nationalist sources is a circular alleging that Enver Pasha is now in India and marching on Bombay.

SOCIALISTS' VOTE ON EVE OF CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—The meaning of the vote of the Socialists of the Seine on the eve of the Congress at Strasbourg is whether the French party should join the third International or Moscow. According to the view of a prominent Socialist, interviewed by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, there is little doubt as to the result. The Seine Socialists always lead the way.

Three motions were introduced: the first by Peter Renaudel, faithful to the second International which was dominated by Germany before the war and was unable to avert hostilities; the second by Paul Fauré, John Longuet, and Marcel Cachin, to reconstruct the international as a sort of fourth International. Mr. Loriot, leader of the Extremists, plumped for the third motion that of Nicholas Lenine, the Bolshevik Premier. This motion, which triumphed, demands the immediate substitution of soviets for the present government, the expropriation of capital, the suppression of the right of private property, obligatory work, direct control of industry, mines, and transport and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The method to be employed includes an armed force.

This surprising resolution obtained nearly 10,000 votes. Mr. Fauré's 6,000, Mr. Renaudel's 6,000, and the delegates to the National Congress in Strasbourg were accordingly instructed. Italy has already joined the third.

Insults of a gross character were raised upon Mr. Longuet recently, the leader of the party, who, while denounced for Bolshevik leanings by the other parties, is now repudiated by the moderate Socialists. Mr. Lenine in a letter also repudiated Mr. Longuet. This must not be taken too seriously but at any rate the second International is now defunct, and there will probably be a split in the party, as a minority refuse to follow the Extremists.

MUNICIPAL BOOTHS A SUCCESS IN PARIS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—A proposal has been made to the Municipal Council to maintain the municipal booths which proved successful to some extent in keeping down the high prices. In these wooden booths, erected, manned, supplied, and administered by the council, goods, such as rice, beans, bacon, jam, margarine, and canned foodstuffs, were sold 30 per cent cheaper than in private shops. This boon to poor households, an experiment in municipal trading, will probably be put on a permanent basis.

A loan is to be raised in Canada, amounting to 150,000,000 francs, for the purchase of Canadian products for the booths. The council does 15,000,000 francs trade monthly, of which 200,000 is profit.

QUESTION INVOLVING FRANCE AND VATICAN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Monday).—A grave question has arisen in the direct relations between France and the Vatican, revelations showing that Bavaria made overtures to Mr. Clemenceau suggesting separation from Prussia and separate diplomatic representation. It was felt to be necessary, however, to support the Roman Catholics and Mr. Clemenceau considered peace with the Vatican too big a price to pay for disintegration of the German Reich.

A statesman, alleged to be Aristide Briand, in an interview, agrees that the two questions are interlocked, but thinks that the moment is inopportune to arouse old anti-clerical passion, which would disintegrate the Bloc National. He advises a temporary mission to Rome to defend the French interests in Morocco, Syria, Alsace Lorraine, Austria, Bavaria, and all Roman Catholic south Germany, where the action of the Vatican is indispensable. A mission of this sort requires no parliamentary sanction, but renders possible considerable discussion.

CHARLES R. CRANE MINISTER TO CHINA

Chicago Man Named by President Wilson to Succeed Dr. Paul S. Reinsch—Choice Said to Have Peking's Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Charles R. Crane of Chicago, Illinois, has been selected by President Wilson for the position of United States Minister to China to succeed Dr. Paul S.

Reinsch, and the nomination will be sent to the Senate shortly. The nomination of William Phillips, Assistant Secretary of State, to be Minister to the Netherlands and Luxembourg, was sent to the Senate yesterday, this selection having been announced 10 days ago.

As a business man, Mr. Crane has been for many years a student of Russia and China as trade outlets, and he is said to be exceptionally well informed on Far Eastern conditions. He visited Siberia in 1919 as a member of a mission appointed by President Wilson, whose supporter he has been for several years.

It was learned yesterday that the Chinese Government soon would name a new Minister to the United States, since V. K. Wellington Koo, who now is accredited to this country, will be detailed to Paris until all the peace negotiations have been completed, and then will receive a new diplomatic appointment or a portfolio in the Chinese Government. It is understood that Mr. Crane's appointment will be cordially welcomed by the Peking Government, and it is expected that the bonds between the two countries will be strengthened by this exchange of new representatives.

The selection of Mr. Phillips for the post at The Hague is approved as merited award for efficient and faithful service in the State Department. He is a native of Massachusetts.

Charles R. Crane, who has just been named as Minister to China, has always been prominent in civic movements in Chicago. For a time he was chairman of the Bureau of Public Efficiency there and president of the Municipal Voters League, which has given the public much valuable information as to the qualifications of candidates for local offices. Associated with his father in the Crane Company, which manufactures steam fittings, heating apparatus, passenger elevators and other such things, which does business throughout the world. In connection with this business, he has traveled extensively, especially in Russia and the Orient.

In 1912 Mr. Crane was vice-chairman of the Wilson campaign finance committee. After the first election of President Wilson, Mr. Crane declined appointment as Ambassador to Russia, but in 1917 he went to Russia as a member of the President's special diplomatic commission. He has constantly been a confidential adviser to President Wilson because of the close attention which he has given to international affairs and to politics in the United States. During the war he was treasurer of the American committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

Mr. Crane has interested himself particularly in the marine biological laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, where he has had his summer home. Of the organization for the car-

rying on of this work, he has been president, in addition to his many other activities. Of late Mr. Crane has considered himself a resident of Woods Hole and of New York City.

SENATE BLAMED FOR THE TURKISH TANGLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The decision of the allied council to leave the Turks in control of Constantinople is a stupid, cowardly, and cruel decision," says the Chicago Journal. It is stupid, because it ignores the uniform teaching of history for hundreds of years. It is cowardly, because it shrinks from the idle threat of a 'holy war' and

from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York.—Italy feels certain that the controversy over the Fiume question will receive a solution "becoming that spirit of brotherhood which has sustained the Allies and the United States throughout the war," according to Baron Camillo Romano Avezzana, Italian Ambassador, who spoke at a dinner given in his honor and the Baroness Romano Avezzana's honor, by the Italy-America Society, at Hotel Astor last night.

The Ambassador solemnly reaffirmed the respect, friendship, and admiration of Italy for the United States and said: "Italy entered the war for the principle of liberty championed by the western powers, a principle which was in perfect harmony with her national aspirations for the completion of Italian unity and the security of her frontiers. No condition has ever been imposed by Italy which is in contradiction to the principles of liberty and justice, and which does not represent a legitimate national aspiration, a proved historical right, or an impelling precaution for security. No one can accuse imperialism a country which, afflicted throughout centuries by foreign conquests and subjected to repeated invasions, desires at least to reunite all her children and to place against new incursions that barrier of mountains with which nature has surrounded her. And who but ourselves, taught by centuries of suffering, can best judge what shall constitute our necessary boundaries? Who can imagine in us the desire to include, unless through absolute necessity, people of different races who, by infiltration, have established themselves there?"

Italy's Aims in the War

The Ambassador, speaking of the charge that Italy, moved by territorial aggrandizement and imperialistic aims, had waited, before entering the war, until she could form an opinion as to which side would win, said that if this had been her aim she would have sided with Germany, who offered her much more than is stipulated in the Treaty of London. Italy had entered the war, though not well prepared, at a moment when the nation's fortunes seemed most desperate. Nor was it true that Italy's part in the war was an easy one against a cowardly enemy. Her victory was not the fruit of the rivalry between the nationalities which made up the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The Ambassador cited facts and figures to prove this. "We desire the American people to realize," he said, "that Italy, both in her entering the war and in the part she played in it, fully accomplished her duty. In this she did no more than her allies and associates, but certainly not less."

Looking to the future, the Ambassador cited the ingenuity, adaptability and love of work that characterize the Italians. He said an industrial renaissance was in progress in Italy, and in the midst of reconstruction she relied on the strength and good will of her workers. Notwithstanding all that had been printed in the papers, Italy had come back to work in real earnest.

On the subject of international exchange, he said: "It is altogether conceivable that the two great continents, representing such glorious and ancient civilizations, should remain inert while contemplating ruin on the one hand and grievous damage on the other, trusting in time alone to effect the restoration to normal conditions. I view, therefore, with great sympathy and confidence, the efforts being made to tackle these questions and to point out to the uncertain commercial world the road it should follow."

This is not a political question. Political questions often tend to divide, since every one considers his own viewpoint the only true one."

The Ambassador then discussed the Fiume question which he called "a courteous controversy" in which Italy had the "misfortune to be one of the principal interlocutors."

ISADORA DUNCAN RETURNS TO STAGE

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PARIS, France (Monday).—Isadora Duncan has failed in her endeavor to reconstitute her school of the "Dance Beautiful." Bellevue House has been taken by the State for a laboratory of research. For her return to the stage after many years' absence she has hired the largest hall obtainable, the Trocadero, the scene of her early triumphs, and next month she will again appear in her interpretations of music in classical gestures and Greek poses before a Paris audience.

Charles E. Hughes, president of the Italy-America Society, in welcoming the Italian Ambassador, praised Italy for the part she had played in the war, stating in part:

"The test of an army is not found in the flush of victory; the most severe test is after the demoralization of defeat, when transportation is paralyzed, when supplies and munitions are wanted, when whispers of treachery are on every side. And it was amid conditions of this sort that Italy maintained her line upon the Plave—a line which would not yield and could not be broken—an exhibition of unconquerable resistance which challenged the admiration of the world."

BUDGET PROPOSALS REVISED IN FRANCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—Frederick Francois-Marsal, the Finance Minister, today placed his revised budget proposals before the parliamentary commission. The Finance Minister abandons his predecessor's tax on fortunes acquired during the war, also raises the limit of exemption from payment of income tax.

On the other hand, higher tax is demanded on business turnover; formerly it was 1 per cent; now it is 1 1/2. Residents in France holding foreign stocks and shares are subject to the duty.

The Finance Minister looks for a big increase in the national revenue by these means.

PART ITALY PLAYED IN THE GREAT WAR

Ambassador to United States Tells of Italy's Aims and Her Victories, and Asserts Her Rights Regarding Boundaries

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Italy Eulogized by Charles E. Hughes

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"We can never adequately express our obligation for these achievements, made possible as they were by the fortitude, the severe privations and the incalculable sacrifices of the people of Italy. Let us not withhold from her the esteem and friendship that is her best reward."

"Italy draws her inspiration from the past and glories in the masterful minds which have made her race illustrious, but she is not content to dwell upon past achievements; she is dreaming not of the past, but of the future. We rejoice with her that her talent, her skill and inventiveness are now being displayed in manifold forms in the face of her present economic problems. In the modern world of discovery and invention she takes

her old place among the nations, and Columbus and Galileo find their worthy successor in Marconi.

Lesson of Thrift

"We have been taught by Italy in the past in the culture of the human spirit and today we can learn from her the most necessary lesson of the present hour, that is, the lesson of thrift. The war would not have been won without Italy's frugality and capacity to serve and to utilize without unnecessary waste. If we could have today throughout our American population the thrift so conspicuously displayed among the Italian people, America's economic problems would be solved."

"We are natural friends, because our activities supplement each other. Italy needs our coal and iron and copper and other raw materials; we need her products and her workmanship. It should be easy for Italy and America to enjoy the benefits of cooperation. This should be carefully planned and not left to haphazard efforts. Our appreciation of what she has done and sacrificed should quicken our desire to understand her problems and thus to secure an intimacy of commercial relations through which Italy may safeguard her economic independence, and we may have the benefit of increased exchanges."

Speeches were also made by Robert Underwood Johnson, recently announced as United States Ambassador to Italy; F. H. La Guardia, acting Mayor, and others.

A letter from Theodore Roosevelt to Capt. Francesco M. Guardabassi, dated May 24, 1918, and praising Italy's part in the war, was read for the first time in public and will be presented to the King of Italy by the Ambassador.

Wilson Note Forwarded

President Said to Maintain Original Stand on Adriatic Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—What is understood to be President Wilson's final statement on the Adriatic situation was sent last night by cable to the United States embassies in London and Paris, to be delivered to the foreign offices of Great Britain and France, and through them to the Italian Government. The Premier of Italy, it is now stated, did not sign the last note received by President Wilson, and so no direct reply is being made to the Italian Government.

The original stand of President Wilson as outlined in the agreement of December 9 between the United States, Great Britain and France, it is stated, has not been abandoned by President Wilson in his reply. The reply is said to be a review of his original position, going into geographical, ethnological, and political phases. While the reply is a final statement, this is not represented as closing the door to further negotiations, but these negotiations must be along the lines of the December agreement.

The State Department is endeavoring to arrange a date when all the correspondence on this question since December 9 will be made public simultaneously in the respective capitals. The French Government, it is understood, disclaims responsibility for the leak on the contents of some of the notes. It is hoped that the correspondence can be made public in a few days.

FLOUR FOR EUROPE ON CREDIT PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A plan to sell 10,000,000 barrels of flour from the United States Grain Corporation on credit to municipalities of Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and Armenia was proposed in an emergency appeal issued by the American Relief Administration. Although it is admitted there is a possible cash sale to Europe of 60,000,000 surplus barrels, the appeal is put on an altruistic basis. It is pointed out that Poland is in most serious need, having a daily ration of only 6 ounces.

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Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

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WASHINGTON DAY MARKED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The Lord Mayor of London entertained some 300 distinguished guests at a luncheon at the Mansion House yesterday in honor of the tercentenary of the sailing of the Mayflower and George Washington's anniversary.

John W. Davis, the American Ambassador, was the guest of honor, and speeches were delivered by him as well as by Viscount James Bryce, Earl Reading, and Lord Burnham.

LONDON, England (Monday).—At the luncheon the Lord Mayor toasted Washington as "one of the heroes of the British race," and acclaimed love of justice, freedom, humanity, and peace as common bonds uniting the two peoples.

Viscount Bryce, the former British Ambassador to the United States, proposing the toast, "Success to the tercentenary celebrations," said the occasion would be celebrated in the United States and Holland, and he hoped it would be celebrated "no less heartily in England." He declared that the two nations must stand for their common ideals in peace as they have in war, and called attention to the fact that "the problems of peace are harder than those of war times." Lord Burnham seconded the toast.

The Mayflower's manifest, he said, represented the greatest cargo of "concentrated essence of world power in the world's history." He declared that the reestablishment of the old Washington home at Sulgrave Manor would be the erection of "a temple to the future of mankind."

John W. Davis responded, and said: "Of all the misguided men in the world today, he is most misguided who would cast the apple of discord between the two English-speaking nations."

Lord Reading proposed "the memory of Washington and the friendship of the British and American peoples." He characterized Washington as "the man who defeated us and one of the best men we ever produced."

EMIR SAID TALKS ON FUTURE SYRIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris.

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The new attitude adopted toward Emir Said by France may have considerable political significance. Hitherto he has been kept practically interned at Nice, but now is permitted to reside in Paris, where he is making statements about future Syria.

After the Turkish retreat in September, 1918, he took control in Damascus and proclaimed the independence of Syria. In October the British troops arrived and assumed authority. Emir Said was arrested and his brother assassinated. The former was ordered to stay in Beirut, but in August, 1919, the British authorities put him aboard a ship and transferred him to Cairo. He was released on the intervention of the French. Now, he declares, Syria should be one and indivisible and there should be no separation between the coast and the hinterland.

SUFFRAGE ALLIANCE TO MEET IN GENEVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, received a cable message yesterday that the conference of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance which had been arranged to take place at Madrid would be held in Geneva in June.

Encore!

A Tecla Pearl and an Oriental Pearl are as alike as two renditions of the same record on a phonograph.

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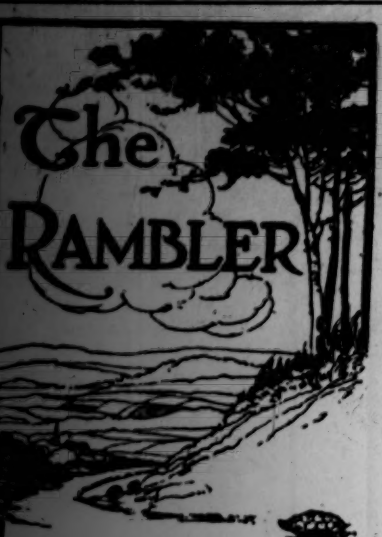
NEW YORK TO ROTTERDAM

via

Plymouth and Boulogne-Sur-Mer

S.S. NOORDAM Mar. 18, Apr. 17, May 29
S.S. ROTTERDAM Mar. 29, May 1, June 11
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A Grateful Public

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Our last paper or two on the subject of the cinematograph, papers written in the modest and friendliest mood, to our delight have met with a prodigious success, a success shown in the hall of letters that has descended upon us. The careful reader will be good enough to remember that some of these letters do not actually praise, but betray a very kindly interest in the subject, and when you have interested, you have succeeded. The following letter was received last Saturday last and by the post mark we take it that it was written somewhere in the State of Alabama; we are no ruffians, we deprecate the anger of the cavalier as we shun the reproach of the parliament man, therefore, though the letter was signed, we refrain from giving the name of the signer:

"Sir: The profession of the penny-a-liner is beneath the notice of red-blooded men, but when the penny-a-liner ridicules lovely women and brave men let me tell you plainly that he is running risks. Not content with sneering at the ladies of the troupe because they were trains, which was necessary in my last film production, 'Only a Prince,' you have had the bad taste to ridicule (or try to ridicule) a well-known and accomplished gentleman because, as you insinuated, he did not wear cuffs attached to his shirt. Well, sir, let me tell you that here in America, we have our own standards and we do not seek outside America for them and we do not propose to. We can rise above such things as cuffs and float in the higher regions of the drama, untouched by the small-minded criticisms of those who are as ignorant of first-class art as they are of constitutional liberty.
(Signed)

The above tribute shows pretty clearly that, though the gentleman disagreed with us in certain respects, he had listened to what we said and you can hardly ask for a greater compliment than that. Indeed, we have every reason for hoping that things are going to improve, not only in Alabama, but much further afield.

The next letter comes from a gentleman in New York, who dates it and signs it and throughout shows that he is a man of consideration as well as a student of mankind:

"New York.
"Dear Sir:
"Have been informed that you are going to run a line of stuff about improper film productions. I now give you notice that my attorney will take the matter up and protect me. You don't seem to realize that my work is to educate the public and how can you do that if you don't give them what they like? This is a free country and we don't want any despotism. It is un-American. It may go down in Europe, but not here. We Americans will not stand for it. My corporation has been running 'The Gymnasium' in 22 different cities for a month and anybody with the slightest impartiality and experience would know from the receipts that the film was educating the public. Just because you are not making a fortune, don't get sore with them that are in a perfectly legitimate and artistic way. I would like to think you realize the capital invested in these productions, but I give you fair warning that I am going to protect the public from any attack on me and the other shareholders.
(Signed) "SOLOMON FILMSKY."

We consider this a very straight-forward and serious letter, nor can we deny our uneasiness at having caused any annoyance to a gentleman who so manifestly desires to lift the public out of its ignorance of the beautiful.

We had a letter, and a very good one, from Chicago that was in no way reproaching in tone, and with the reader's permission we give it below:

"Chicago.
"Dear Sir:
"Your story about the Italian and his first film-play interested me very much, because I am ambitious to become a playwright for the screen, or rather a successful one, for I have some plays filmed, but they have not gone the way I hoped. I cannot understand why my plays have not had phenomenal runs, nor why other writers' plays succeed as they do, because I put a great deal of thought and pains into my work, and that means something. I have always had well-considered homicides in my plays, and the last, on which I worked the hardest, contained a picture of the education of a burglar, which was accurate in every respect. I have made my criminals as attractive as I can and have never let them suffer for their vagaries, feeling as I do that the public should be interested but not made uncomfortable. I should be much obliged if you could ask your Italian friend (I inclose stamp) whether he has made any original research in criminology, as this is very important, though he seems to have succeeded with a play that was not very thoughtful and had great structural defects.
(Signed)
"THOMAS JEFFERSON WOTHERSPOON."

We might give you bales of letters

that have been sent us, letters that would be as tremendously interesting as the above, but a discriminating reader understands that space must be left for other matters in these columns. The last letter plainly shows that it was written by a gentleman who probably would be a howling success outside of the imagination. We liked his letter, but the other two aroused our enthusiasm, as they must have raised that of the reader. They are so brisk, so firm, so self-convicted, so sincerely and obviously full of a strong reprobation, so graphic, that we are determined to continue the correspondence, feeling as we do that the writers, though they may alter many pungent things, but poorly conceal the gratitude and the desire to amend themselves, aroused by our innocent comments.

TAHITI

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
Maurice Baring took as his motto in the writing of his "Round the World in Any Number of Days," the verse:

The time has come, the Walrus said,
Of shoes and ships and sealing wax,
Of cabbages and kings.

He speaks of Tahiti among the "many things" as incomparable and captivating: "It was spring in Tahiti, and every kind of imaginable blossom was flaunting its reckless and extravagant beauty. Everything grows wild in Tahiti. Nobody seems to bother about gardening, or anything of that kind. It is not only the lilies who do not toil and spin, but the gardeners also. The unaided results of nature are so prodigious that the imagination is staggered to think of what might be done, supposing an energetic gardener were to lose in these islands, and allowed to try experiments."

"The people say that if you once drink of the water of Tahiti you will be bound to go there again, and I do not wonder at this. It is certainly the most fascinating and most beautiful spot I have ever seen. Its fascinating lies, not so much in the profusion and wealth of gaudy vegetation and exotic coloring, as in its subtle and indescribable charm. You do not feel as if you were in a hothouse. You feel as if you were in a most delicious country."

"Never have I seen anything so captivating as Tahiti, as those long, shady walks, those great, green trees, that prodigious, untutored glory of blossom and foliage, those fruits, those flowers, and the bird-like talk of the careless natives, who breathe themselves with garlands, and are happy without working, and who put scarlet petals behind their ears to signify that they are going to enjoy themselves, to have a good time, to paint the town red."

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

Compulsory Vaccination

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

As a teacher and a parent may I make use of your valuable paper to protest strongly against the method which is being adopted in many of our public schools for enforcing vaccination regulations?

This wholesale, indiscriminate vaccinating of small children is in itself, to any intelligent, thinking man, an obviously undesirable practice; but the method of carrying out this practice is not only undesirable, but positively dangerous.

Let us assume, sir, that we are standing in one of our school class rooms. It is filled with small, bright-faced, happy children, they are listening with rapt attention to a very interesting lesson their teacher is giving them. It is morning. Every one is fresh, every one is glad to be there.

Suddenly the door opens. The spell of rapt attention is broken by the entrance of the local doctor, ably supported by a school trustee. There is now a very different kind of interest in that room; there is stillness caused for the most part by fear.

These children are then told that they all have to be vaccinated, and unless they are vaccinated, they are not allowed to come to school any more.

The doctor, then, in full view of the class, prepares the necessary instruments. The little arms are bared, one by one, and without a word of protest, without any reference to parents or guardians at all. The operation is performed on the left arm in case the vaccine behaves in a manner unexpected by and contrary to the laws of materia medica.

My protest, sir, is not against vaccination, nor is it against the doctors and their, in many ways, noble profession; but it is against these boards (be they boards of education or boards of health), which take upon themselves not only to issue rules, but to enforce in our public schools, a wholesale indiscriminate vaccination of children, with an utter disregard of the inalienable rights and privileges of earnest, right-thinking parents.

In the great light of justice and reason this method appears as an unthinkable outrage upon the sacred rights of parentage, or has the parent no rights in his own child? Are the boards of education and of health the managing directors of the minds and bodies of our little children?

Long years ago the mighty prophet Amos thundered from the rising ground to the waiting crowd below, "Let justice roll down as the waters and righteousness (that is, right thinking) as a mighty stream." Let boards of education, boards of health, and boards of school trustees take note of the prophet's words.
(Signed)
L. C. STUDDERT-KENNEDY,
Principal of the High School,
Armstrong, British Columbia, February 5, 1920.

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England (February 3)—Forty-six years ago, contributing to The Gentleman's Magazine, a series of articles on "Men and Manner in Parliament," I quoted the following passage from "Coningsby": "No government can be long secure without a formidable Opposition. It reduces their superiors to that tractable number which can be managed by the joint influences of flattery and hope. It offers vengeance to the discontented; and distinction to the ambitious; and employs the energies of aspiring spirits, who otherwise may prove traitors in a division or assassins in a debate." The passage had at the time (1874) special appositeness. Writing many years earlier, Disraeli continued: "The General Election of 1832 abrogated the Parliamentary Opposition of England, which had practically existed for more than a half, and a half. And what a series of equivocal transactions and mortifying adventures did the withdrawal of this salutary restraint entail on the party which then so loudly congratulated themselves and the country that they were at length relieved from its odious oppressions."

Election of 1874

The General Election of 1874 recreated the political situation here described. The Liberal Party were swept away at the polls, and Gladstone, in a historic letter addressed to Lord Granville, announced his determination to retire finally from the political arena. A prominent and picturesque detail in the transformation scene was that the author of "Coningsby" found himself in the position he deplored in the case of the government of 1832. Parliamentary opposition was abrogated with certainty of the dire result enumerated in the passage from the novel.

Four times the whirligig of time has brought about the same dilemma. As in 1832, in 1874, and 1886, Opposition in the House of Commons is today practically swamped. Even if the Labor members and the "Wee Liberals" were to combine they would, as a fighting force, be ineffective against the trained band of the Ministerial Coalition. Sir Donald Maclean, it is admitted on all hands, has developed unexpected qualities of leadership. Taciturn, courteous, deeply versed in parliamentary usages and traditions, he has acquired a personal position out of proportion to the number of votes at his command. Neither in the person of their nominal leader, nor in any individual case of the rank and file, has the Labor Party disclosed the quality of leadership.

No one has more cause to regret this state of things than the Prime Minister. Naturally he does not desire to see an Opposition too formidable in respect either of members or by reason of supreme leadership. But the existence of a disciplined Opposition, captained by a responsible leader, is an essential condition to the successful carrying on of the business of the House of Commons. For that reason Mr. Lloyd George would heartily welcome the return of Mr. Asquith to the House. In ordinary times, when the forces of the Ministerialists and Opposition were more evenly balanced, the jealousy of private members occasionally manifested itself against what they were accustomed to regard as secret understandings between the two front benches. There was this much ground for suspicion, that in arranging current business the Leader of the House was accustomed privily to consult the Leader of the Opposition, shaping his course accordingly. There is in the House no more friendly group of four members than the Party Whips whose business it is, when possible, to outwit and outmaneuver each other in the best interests of their common country.

Apprehension of Dissolution
The House resumes its work under the shadow of apprehension of early dissolution. Ordinary portents do not indicate necessity for such a step. Parliament is little more than a year old, and might reasonably expect to run a limited term of four years' existence. It is true there have been signs at by-elections of growing unpopularity of the government which, little more than a year ago, the country acclaimed by sending to Westminster, an overwhelming majority at its service. Practically unimpaired in number it occasionally grumbles, but invariably votes straight. Why should a Minister with a working majority exceeding 200 dissolve Parliament? Mr. Lloyd George retains the prestige of the greatest war the world has ever known. The part in the great struggle personally filled by him equals, if he does not exceed, in magnitude and force that sustained by Pitt in the momentous struggle with Napoleon. History contains no other parallel. It is surely too soon to forget this, inestimable service and to cashier the man who performed it.

In normal times these considerations might be accepted as sound and weighty. They do not influence opinion in the House of Commons or check the drift of conviction that some time "in the spring," for the date is so far

fixed, there will be a general election. The condition of Coalition as the basic structure of the government is responsible for the feeling of unrest which is a powerful incentive to realization of its own apprehension. In politics a Coalition Government has the appearance of a body of brass. The actuality includes lead made of clay. This is particularly the case in respect of the government over which Mr. Lloyd George nominally presides. It is not composed of men of moderately divergent differences in politics. For many years he was the most vehement denunciator of the men who today sit in council with him in the Cabinet. Mr. Balfour, Mr. Walter Long, and Lord Curzon, to name a few of his present colleagues, returned his invective with interest. Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots? For reasons which command admiration and gratitude, when the country was in peril, personal and political enmity were set aside and former bitter enemies worked hand in hand. But the war is over, and already we have a minister, prominent at least by the office he fills, denouncing the Coalition Government as "an invertebrate and undefined body."

Party Traditions

The spirit and traditions of party warfare in politics are too deeply ingrained in the British to be permanently eradicated. That they should in due time reassert themselves is inevitable, and the time is close at hand. An interesting question is, What course will the Prime Minister take when the crisis presents itself? Apparently he must follow one of the "three courses" that throughout his long career from time to time presented themselves for Mr. Gladstone's choice. He may go to the country asking for a fresh vote of confidence in a Coalition Government, probably partially reconstructed; he may finally and formally throw in his lot with his former foes and become head of a Conservative Ministry; or he may hark back to his early faith and friends and, shaking off the links with the Tory Party, boldly launch a Liberal Government pure and undefiled.

Of these three courses it may be said that the first would be futile, merely postponing a final smash-up. The second has a precedent in the case of Disraeli, who, commencing his political life as Radical candidate for Shrewsbury, closed it the revered head of the Tory Party. As for the last, the difficulty is that Mr. Lloyd George's policy, more especially as developed at the last general election, has sharply and widely estranged old political friends and colleagues.

A FEBRUARY THAW

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Steadily and silently as the moments, snowflakes have piled up all through January, but now toward the middle of February indications of a thaw are visible. A few days' rest from the relentlessness of winter, a moment of mildness in the midst of rigor.

Hills draw a mile or so nearer, assuming a beautiful blue color with purple shadows lurking in the rifts. Their hoary antiquity drops from them, no longer do they seem too remote to reach. In spots favored by the sun the snow disappears, leaving the unburdened earth to smile up at one, with last year's fern fronds, still green, pressed close against the brown, with bits of emerald moss dotted about to delight the gaze. Standing there feasting on the color after months of white-ness, who would not agree with Hans Andersen of happy fairy-story memory that green is good to look at? Lichens, against gray and sepia tree trunks, cease for the moment to efface themselves; with a decorative air they stand out in all the beauty of their soft grays and greens.

The air is warm and the desire to leave the hearth, and wander, grips one. But careful! a step untended to spring, deviating from the hard-beaten track but a trifle, may land one in a snowbank of unknown depth, whereon ensues much struggling to regain the narrow path, and no sympathy is at hand, only a mocking squirrel aloft, chattering of a short cut to the Antipodes. Easy enough it is to be led into such a jaunt step with the fragrance of catkins and bursting buds so unerringly imagined as to seem real. The longing to reach the top of a hill persists, but impossible! It is February in the north woods and the trails lie buried.

All too soon the little respite is at an end and winter, into his own again, albeit we know that "Time and the hour runs through the roughest day," and is now racing toward May.

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THE REPORTER ON LECTURERS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Often, these days, the telephone rings and I take down the receiver in the hope that I may know just who the latest distinguished European to come to the United States for a lecture tour may be. Whoever heralds these visitors, on behalf of the lecture bureaus, is not inclined to be informative, over the telephone, except as to the visitor's name, his hotel, and the exact time he will see reporters. At first it was easy enough to realize on the instant just who the visitor was. The mere mention of his name was sufficient to recall his specific claims to fame. But as time passed, and the telephone kept ringing, and all the larger figures among Europeans had been properly heralded, interviewed, and started on their dash around the country, it grew increasingly difficult to become conscious of the new comer's identity promptly enough to avoid an awkward pause. The reporter had become so saturated with the sagas of the great and the near-great that he groped about, in a kind of stupor, for a word to conceal his shame when, in reply to the bureau's telephone call, "Sir Chateaubriand Blevitch has just arrived, and you will want to interview him," he felt an almost irresistible impulse to ask, "Maybe, but who is he?" I, for one, did make that confession of ignorance, and was rewarded richly when the bureau person replied, "Wait a minute, I'll ask some one who knows." This happened to be one of the younger of those poets developed by the war. But the list of lecturers has ranged the whole length and breadth of the activities of this and the imaginary worlds. Europe does well to get along at all with all her men and women, who are worth listening to, away talking to the neighbors.

The Procedure of an Interview

The communal interviews which result from the round of calls by the lecture bureaus are not necessarily instructive, and are apt to be amusing. The newcomer sits surrounded by a dozen or a score of newspapermen, with here and there a woman. He appears somewhat in the attitude of a victim. Perhaps he knows that too many interviewers may spoil the broth of his interview. At any rate, he should enjoy reading the various conceptions of what he said next morning. One paper will "play up" what he said about Soviet Russia, especially if, as a natural scientist, he has been so busy in research that he knows nothing about Russia at all, except that it was ruled by a Tsar once. Another paper will emphasize his views on the Peace Treaty, or his opinion as to whether Marconi really has the wireless number of Mars, whether New York's skyscrapers are beautiful or merely tall. If he is a man like Lord Dunsany, who could tell truthfully how like a mountain crane the full moon above its brow made the Hotel Commodore look, he is likely to be asked, and quoted profusely concerning his views on the Near East, or whether he thinks prohibition is a success in America, the latter, especially if he has been off the boat only a day.

An Interviewer's Best Hope

The interviewer who wants the victim's real views about a subject he is qualified to discuss, is likely to be drowned out in the chorus of misdirected questions. His best hope is that the visitor will have foreseen this jumble of interrogation, and therefore will have protected himself against it in part by preparing a typewritten statement of what he really would like to say.

For it is of what the man really wants to say that good interviews are made. Get your man alone somewhere, show no paper or pencil unless you are sure they won't frighten him, then say a word or two about the weather and gradually slip into a confidential tone.

"Now, Sir Chateaubriand, my paper is interested in getting your views about only those subjects which you

Um-m-m!!
Cheese Souffle!

It can be feathery
I and at the same
time substantial if
you use plenty of
that rich, meaty
sauce that tastes like
the touch of a French
chef—

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care to discuss. What I mean is," you lean over the table a bit, "we want to know what you like to talk about, what you are qualified to talk about, and then we want to hear the best thing you have to say about it." You settle back in your chair with a smile. "We really don't care for anything frivolous. We think you will agree with us that too many interviews are printed of the 'My-dear-Miss-Actress-does-your-Pomeranian-eat-ice-cream-or-cabbage' type. It is the big things, the worth-while things in thought, that we want. And" here you must never smile, but look as serious as possible. "We know you are eminently fitted to give us something worth while."

A Successful Method

This method is invariably successful. Without fail it elicits from the interviewee a comfortable, self-satisfied smirk, and: "Thank you very much." A pause, then: "Well, what do you want to ask me?" By that time the ice has been so completely smashed that you ought to know the reply to this question. There's no excuse for you if you don't. There are the Who's Who, the World Almanac, the encyclopedia, the back files of newspapers, the publicity man for the lecture bureau, your own memory of what you think you were taught in school, and the privilege of telephoning to some one who does know something about what the man you are to question knows about. Properly prepared with more or less intensive study of what you think your man's pet subject may be, not even Professor Einstein himself should disconcert you. The professor, by the way, has not been signed up by the lecture bureaus thus far. But doubtless their gravitational force, whatever it may be, will deflect him this way one of these days. If so, I must relay my questions by telling him this true story:

The Substance of the Interview

"Professor So-and-So," I began, "my paper asks me to ascertain what the views of eminent physicists may be with reference to the confirmation of the Einstein theory, and you were one of the first sources of authentic information on such a subject to occur to me."

"O, thank you! Well, you ask me something."

"Well, it might be interesting to know whether you think the theory, if it is proved to be a law, would have any practical effect on every-day affairs, or anything."

"I think you are right. That would be interesting, indeed. Now, let me see. I haven't studied the question since the newspaper story that the theory seemed to be confirmed, but I think I can give you an idea of what its practical effect might be. Granted that an astronomer might some day develop a telescope of infinite penetrative ability, he places it in position, fixed on the stars, and he looks through the small end of it toward those stars. Now we have always thought rays of light traveled in a straight line. But if Einstein is right they don't, but rather in a curved line. This, you will readily see, makes a difference to our astronomer, for through that telescope of infinite penetrative ability, instead of looking at a star, he would really be looking completely around the earth, and right at the back of his own neck."

In all seriousness, that was what a Columbia University professor told me. I wanted to ask him what was the practical advantage of inventing a telescope so infinitely penetrative as, for the purposes of shaving one's own neck, for instance, to do away with the ordinary process of manipulating mirrors. But unfortunately, what he had said had given me the inclination to laugh, and out of deference to the professor I hung up the receiver.

But Professor Einstein may be too busy to tour America to the tune of the cash jingling into the lecture bureau's till. Presumably some distinguished Europeans have work to do at home.

"Now, Sir Chateaubriand, my paper is interested in getting your views about only those subjects which you

Um-m-m!!
Cheese Souffle!

It can be feathery
I and at the same
time substantial if
you use plenty of
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chef—

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THE FLOWER MAN

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

When the blue dusk settled over the city the people who lived along the waterways looked for the Flower Man. It was said he was about very early in the morning too, when only house-maids were stirring. And they believed it, for frequently there were tiny sprigs of green timidly half-hidden in the bands of crisp white aprons.

Before the rather flamboyant boat, with its high prow and vivid cushions or two came into sight, people heard the exquisite voice of the vendor. He always sang, frail, haunting bits of song that had never been printed or sung in great concert halls. When curious ones asked who had taught him to sing he smiled like a shy child, twiddled the ends of the brilliant scarf that hung loosely about the bronze column of his neck and shrugged his shoulders in their cheap, faded blue shirt. They never pursued the subject.

The boat was long and narrow and had an air of gaiety. On a hook driven into the curved peak of the prow swung a black cage that held a small, brilliant green bird. When he did not sing the Flower Man talked in a low, bantering tone to the bird, which regarded him with a steady silence. The bird was very beautiful to look at, and very stupid. The Flower Man loved it, even though he poked fun at its inability to do anything but look picturesque.

The opposite end of the boat, beyond the brilliant cushions, was massed with great heaps of flowers. Buckets of creamy freesias, their ivory blooms like the drinking goblet of some medieval princess, yielded a heavy, cloying perfume that sifted through the latticed villa windows so that maids were sent scurrying to the balconies to buy armloads of them. There were great red roses and Parma violets and occasionally a fragile cluster of strange orchids, gathered from some distant spot about which the Flower Man smiled to himself mysteriously.

Until far late to the night he pushed his boat easily about the waterways. There was no need to hurry. People always bought all his flowers so that there was no need to beg for trade. Usually they were willing to pay him a few lire extra to stop his boat and sing for dinner guests. Frequently the rose streaks of dawn were beginning to change slowly to crimson and gold before there was the gentle, sibilant sound of his dipped paddle and the Flower Man made his way down the waterway, the green bird drowsing in its black cage, the tiny pilot light on the boat dulled with the coming dawn, and the bell of a cathedral clanging somewhere in the city.

"DRESSMAKERE"

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Concerning funny shop notices, The Morning Post of London tells a story about a village shop in the Emerald Isle. The village possessed two drapers' establishments which supplied the neighboring femininity with all it was supposed to want. One shop suddenly launched out into white letters on one window with the magic word "Corsetiere!" Not to be outdone, the rival establishment promptly had painted over the entire window: "Dressmakere, millinere, and underclothere!"

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Gives a brilliant glossy shine that does not rub off or dust off—that anneals to the iron—that lasts four times as long as ordinary polish.

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is in a class by itself. It's more carefully made and made from better materials.

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Your hardware or grocery dealer is authorized to refund your money.

SOCIALISTS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY

Nothing in Program to Exclude Compensation, Says Algernon Lee—Apparently Violent Speech Explained as Irony

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—In the continued investigation before the Assembly Judiciary Committee of the qualifications of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen, with his colleague Seymour Steadman on the witness stand, Morris Hillquit, Socialist counsel, refused yesterday to produce voluntarily the record of the case of the United States against Kate Richards O'Hare, or any other records, whereupon the chairman, Louis M. Martin, said that he would issue a subpoena for the document. Arthur E. Sutherland, counsel for the committee, said that he wanted to use the record in an effort to show that Eugene V. Debs had misrepresented the manner in which the trial of Mrs. O'Hare had been conducted.

Algernon Lee, who is in charge of the Round School of Social Science, was called again as a witness and expounded the philosophy and theory of Socialism regarding compensation for private property taken over by the government. He also said that Socialists opposed sabotage, and of Eugene V. Debs he said that he considered him the fittest man as the standard-bearer of the party in the next presidential campaign.

Passive Resistance Favored

Norman Thomas, a Presbyterian clergyman and a Socialist, was the next witness. He is the editor of The World Tomorrow, and is connected with a society called the Fellowship of Reconciliation, and also the National Civil Liberties Bureau, the American Union against Militarism, and the Collegiate Anti-Militarism Society, all of which societies, as Archibald E. Stevenson, counsel for the committee, brought out in cross-examination, are in some way connected with defending conscientious objectors to military service.

This witness stated that he was so entirely opposed to war in any form that he considered passive resistance to armed invasion would in the end be better than armed resistance.

Mr. Steadman endeavored in direct examination to offset the evidence given by Peter W. Collins, of the Knights of Columbus, by eliciting from this witness that Socialism was not incompatible with religion, morals, or the family relationship, and that many ministers were Socialists.

Louis Waldman, one of the five suspended Socialist assemblymen, was the next witness. He said that while working in a ladies' coats and suits factory during the day, he had attended night school and had been graduated from Cooper Union as a civil engineer, and was now studying law. Mr. Waldman outlined the work of the Socialists in the Assembly and enumerated the various bills introduced by them.

Mr. Block Urged Registration

S. John Block read into the record an article entitled "Registration Day," written by himself, appearing in the New York Call on June 5, 1917, urging all men liable to the draft to register, and stating that all who failed to register or who urged others not to register would be pursuing an unwise and dangerous course.

Martin Conboy then questioned Mr. Steadman about a Socialist meeting at which he was present in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on January 12, 1919, when William Bross Lloyd made a speech in which, Mr. Conboy said, occurred these words:

"We know that the reader we are to fight, the bigger army we get, the bigger navy, the more ammunition, the less chance there is for us to have to fight. So what we want is revolutionary preparedness. We want to organize, so if you want to put a piece of propaganda in the hands of everybody in Milwaukee, you can do it in three or four hours; if you want every Socialist in Milwaukee at a certain place at a certain time with a rifle in his hand, or a bad egg, he will be there."

Organization for Revolution

"We want a mobilization plan and an organization for the revolution. We want to get rifles, machine guns, field artillery, and the ammunition for it. You want to get dynamite. You want to tell off the men for the revolution when it starts here. You want to tell off the men who are to take the dynamite to the armory doors and blow them in and capture the guns and ammunition there, so that the capitalists won't have any. You want to tell off the men to dynamite the doors of the banks to get the money to finance the revolution. You want to have all this ready, because the capitalist propaganda or unpreparedness teaches that if you have it ready you won't need it, and you won't, because if you have that sort of an organization, when you get a political victory, and you can get it, the other side will lay down. If they don't, you go take their laws, their police, and military, and use it against them. Let's see how they will like that. It is bourgeois to conspire to commit treason or every crime under the sun. A Bolshevik is a man that don't care whether school keeps or not, so long as the revolution goes on."

Speech Called Witty

Mr. Steadman said that was a part of the speech which he called witty, and went on to say that one cannot in reading get the pauses and emphasis, and in any case he did not think it was an absolutely accurate report. Mr. Hillquit then endeavored to show that Mr. Lloyd was referring to a theory which Socialists do not ac-

cept, namely, that military preparedness prevents wars.

Mr. Lee, in dealing with the question of compensation to the owners of private property taken over by the Socialist Government, said that there was nothing in the Socialist program that excluded such compensation, and also said:

"The substitution of public or collective ownership for private ownership of such property may in some cases take the form of duplicating the existing properties. I think there are a great many shops and factories being operated as private profit-making property today which a Socialist state would neither confiscate nor buy, because they are unfit for human beings to work in. I believe that would be found to be very extensively true, and that the Socialist state might in many cases establish suitable places for work, owned by the people and operated by the people for the common good, rather than taking over those which already exist."

Socialism and Religion

Mr. Steadman drew from Mr. Thomas his views regarding the relation of Socialism to religion, which was in part as follows:

"It is my own personal belief, after much study, that the most effective way of carrying out the Christian ethics would be in connection with the cooperative commonwealth, which is the goal of Socialism. As I have already said, for some years I was pastor of a church and a head of a somewhat religious and social work in a very poor part of New York City. I came to the conclusion that it was extraordinarily difficult under the existing economic structure for men and women of any class to carry out the ethics of Jesus. Jesus had much to say, much that was harsh to say, upon the difficulties of the rich man entering the kingdom of God. His rule of life was doing unto others what you would have them do unto you."

"The early Christian church was communistic. Paul told his friends that those who would not work should not eat, a principle that anticipates somewhat some of the things that are ascribed, perhaps not quite truly, to Lenin at the present time."

Conditions in New York

"I saw men and women in my parish living on less than a living wage, as that wage was computed not by Socialists but by economists. I saw children stunted in size and in growth of body and mind and soul by that system. I know that 20 per cent of the children of the world's richest city, New York, are below the line of proper nutrition. I finally came to believe that the attainment of what seemed to me to be the ethics of Jesus required the reconstruction, the revolutionary reconstruction, if you will, of our system. Paul taught that we are all brothers. And so, rather reluctantly, I came to the position that on the whole—I am not giving a total endorsement—the best way of attaining a world wherein it would be possible to live according to this ethical system, would be the kind of world which might be attained by the Socialist economies."

In discussing militarism, Mr. Stevenson's onslaught question was:

"Well, then, do I understand that if this country had been invaded by a foreign enemy that you would still adhere to your doctrine of non-resistance?"

To which Mr. Thomas replied: "I am so far lost to the ordinary convictions of men that if this country were invaded by a foreign enemy I believe the ultimate victory could be won by a policy of passive resistance more surely, with less loss of life, with less arousing of hatred, than by armed resistance."

NATIONAL SINGLE-TAX PARTY IS PROPOSED

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Single-tax clubs throughout the country propose this year to form a new national party, according to James A. Robinson of Philadelphia, national organizer. The tax on land values only will be the platform framework. "Our candidate for President has not been selected, but Gen. William C. Gorgas, the man who cleaned up the Panama Canal Zone, is a member of the party and we have reasons to believe he would run," said Mr. Robinson.

ARGENTINA LIFTS SUGAR BAN

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Argentina has lifted the ban on exportation of sugar to the extent that all Argentine diplomats in foreign capitals will be allowed to receive small quantities for their personal use. The Foreign Minister has directed a note to all the Argentine embassies and legations abroad to this effect.

MOTION PICTURE MEASURE DISCUSSED

Promoters of the Film Censorship Bill Seek to Prove That the Present Laws Are Not Adequate to Meet the Situation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—"The motion picture censorship issue must not be confused with the issue of the freedom of the press, for it is an entirely separate question," declared B. Preston Clark, who had charge of the promoters' side of the motion picture censorship bill at the hearing yesterday before the Committee on Mercantile Affairs. "The proponents of the measure do not in any way advocate a censorship of the press," continued Mr. Clark.

The hearing, as was evidenced by an attendance filling the auditorium of the State House, was one of unusual public interest. Those present in support of the measure represented a wide range of activity. Mr. Clark pointed out that the promoters of the bill were not one special group, but some 240 state-wide and local organizations; that the bill was not intended to introduce anything political, but rather something of much social import and to be worked out in a democratic way.

Present Laws Called Inadequate

Nathaniel F. Forsyth, chairman of the state Committee on Motion Pictures, which had caused the bill to be introduced, in arguing that present laws were not adequate to meet the situation, told of instances where many men had protested the showing of certain films but had obtained no redress. He also explained that laws forbidding the attendance at the motion-picture theaters did not solve the problem, for that was censoring the children and not the pictures. Mr. Forsyth said that local censorship by the cities and towns did not prove a feasible method, for this, by requiring so many censors all over the State, would be a waste of time and effort; that local boards could not have the necessary authority and that they could only have a small local influence at best; and that the Worcester local board was unanimous in favor of state censorship in Malden later emphasized these points again.

Experience of Ohio

Mrs. Maude M. Miller, a member of the Ohio State Board of Censorship, was present to tell how the motion-picture business had boomed under censorship, that some of the biggest motion-picture theaters in the United States are now being built in Ohio; that theaters already erected are selling at greatly increased prices; that an attempt to repeal the bill in Ohio brought only three votes in favor of repeal in the entire Legislature, and states adjacent to Ohio frequently waited for the Ohio board to pass upon films before showing them.

Ellis P. Oberholzer, secretary of the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors, told of successful work done in his State, and how it was made constructive. It was pointed out by a number of the speakers that, where censorship was already in operation, the industry was giving active cooperation. Opposition to the bill was led by Judge J. Albert Brackett, counsel for theatrical interests, who said that the bill proposed would not safeguard jury trial the interests of investors in motion pictures. He also contended that there is already plenty of legislation to prevent exhibition of unsuitable films. Mrs. Marcellus S. Ayer, proprietor of a motion picture house, felt that most patrons prefer clean pictures. Charles Fleischer, a former rabbi, felt that there were many comedies shown on Boston stages which were quite as bad as any films, and that discrimination would be shown if one were censored and the other left unchecked.

Some of the charges originally made against the conduct of the prisoners here, the board is investigating charges against Lieut.-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, commandant of the prison, the exact nature of which has not been announced.

Lieutenant-Commander Osborne was the first witness to appear before the board, on which Rear Admirals Herbert O. Dunn and Alexander Halstead sat with Mr. Roosevelt. It was understood that naval men and civilians also would be called to testify.

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YALE TO BROADEN WORK FOR TEACHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Frank Ellsworth Spaulding, the new head of the department of education in the Yale University Graduate School, and James Crosby Chapman, an assistant professor, have been appointed to aid in the newly adopted policy of broadening and extending the department of education at Yale. The main purposes of these new courses will be to offer a variety of elective courses of study to undergraduates as well as to provide professional and pre-professional training to prospective teachers of high schools, academies,

and colleges. Research and postgraduate opportunities will be furnished to school superintendents, principals, supervisors, and other educators. It is also intended to organize extra-mural and extension work, both academic and professional, for the benefit of elementary and secondary school-teachers.

OIL ALLEGED TO BE HELD IN PIPE LINES

Pennsylvania Producers Therefore Are Responsible for High Prices of Gasoline, Charges Speaker at Refiners' Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—"Holding crude petroleum in pipe lines to force prices higher, Pennsylvania oil producers are directly responsible for the present high cost of gasoline here, and for inevitable further increases," declared C. D. Chamberlain, general counsel for the National Petroleum Association, at a conference of western Pennsylvania oil refiners yesterday, adding that this attitude threatened to compel state refiners to close their plants for lack of raw material.

The supply of crude oil in Pennsylvania, he said, "is below the remaining capacity of the pipelines. The producers have the oil in the pipe but are holding it for further advances. Unless they sell, we will either close or bring in crude oil from western states. We are seeking to arrange an equitable distribution of the oil available in Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields. If this is done, it will not lower present prices, but will prevent further increases."

Mr. Chamberlain said that the prices of gasoline would go up all over Pennsylvania very shortly.

T. W. Brown, president of the American Oil Works, Titusville, Pennsylvania, is presiding at the session, with George P. Brockway, treasurer of the Seneca Oil Works, Warren, Pennsylvania, secretary.

Over 50 oil refining men, all independents, are attending the conference, which continues today.

PORTSMOUTH NAVAL PRISON INQUIRY

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampshire.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, headed a naval board of inquiry which heard in private sessions, yesterday, testimony regarding conditions at the naval prison here. The board is investigating charges against Lieut.-Commander Thomas Mott Osborne, commandant of the prison, the exact nature of which has not been announced.

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LOW WATER CAUSES SHUTDOWN

HOLYOKE, Massachusetts.—Owing to low water in the Connecticut River, orders were issued here yesterday for the suspension of operations for 18 hours, beginning last night, by 25 paper mills that depend upon water power. This is the first time in many years that a mid-winter shutdown has been necessary, though it is not unusual in summer when the storage basin formed by the Holyoke dam runs low. The coal and pulp situation is still reported acute here.

SONS OF REVOLUTION MEET

PORTLAND, Maine.—The Maine Society, Sons of the American Revolution, at its annual meeting here, appointed a committee to take up with the State the matter of a more fitting memorial for the field of Valley Forge. Oliver B. Clason of Gardiner was elected president of the society and the speaker was Maj. William B. Dwight of New York.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—Frank Ellsworth Spaulding, the new head of the department of education in the Yale University Graduate School, and James Crosby Chapman, an assistant professor, have been appointed to aid in the newly adopted policy of broadening and extending the department of education at Yale. The main purposes of these new courses will be to offer a variety of elective courses of study to undergraduates as well as to provide professional and pre-professional training to prospective teachers of high schools, academies,

MR. LODGE SERVES NOTICE ON TREATY

Majority Leader to Call Up Compact on Thursday and Will Ask Senate to Consider It Until Its Final Disposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—When the Treaty of Peace is called up for consideration tomorrow it will be kept continuously before the Senate until finally disposed of, one way or the other.

Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts and majority leader, who has charge of the fight for ratification, issued a statement yesterday in which he gave definite assurance that he would hasten the end of the fight, whichever way it goes. The policy of speedy action meets with the favor of all factions, the general desire being to get the compact out of the way. While there was indication yesterday that there will be a sharp cleavage in the Democratic ranks in the final action for the ratification of the Treaty with the Lodge reservations, leaders on both sides took the view that the likely accession of strength to the Republican ratificationists from the Democratic side would not be enough to secure the passage of the Treaty. Twenty Democrats are counted on at the present moment to support the Lodge program as the last hope of ratification before appealing to the "solemn referendum" of the people in the forthcoming presidential election. Some senators took the view that, if there is a cleavage to the extent of 20 Democrats, it might possibly go further. However, Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska and acting leader, who took rather a pessimistic view of the outlook, asserted that the necessary number of Democratic ratificationists to "put the Treaty over" on the basis of the Lodge program could not be secured.

Statement by Senator Lodge
Mr. Lodge made the following statement regarding Senate procedure on the Treaty: "I desire simply to make a statement. I understood yesterday that the Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Hitchcock, was not to be here today, and I assented, therefore, to the Senator from South Dakota (Mr. Sterling) bringing up his bill. I also, so far as I have power, gave assent to taking up the Dyeaustuffs Bill tomorrow because that is an emergency measure which ought to pass. I dislike extremely to have any delay in regard to the Treaty. I hope the bill for the retirement of the employees in the Classified Service Bill will be disposed of in some way and the Dyeaustuffs Bill will have to be disposed of tomorrow. I now give notice that I shall call up the Treaty on Thursday, and I shall ask the Senate to continue to consider it until a final disposition is made of it. I shall have to yield for conference reports, of course, but otherwise I shall ask the Senate to continue the consideration of the Treaty until some disposition is made of it."

NEGRO PROBLEM IN NORTH DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Alexander L. Jackson, in an address last evening at Unity House to consider problems of the Negro, expressed the opinion that the race problem was fundamentally economic, and that the experience of the Negro in moving North during the war had shown race prejudice to exist there as in the South. The Negro population of Chicago, Illinois, had doubled within two years, he said, and Negroes were asked to pay rents 15 to 20 per cent higher than white persons.

"They say we deprecate property," he said, "and they charge us 20 per cent more rent to prove it." The problem of race relationship he considered fully as grave as the Labor problem; Negroes who merely asked the same rights as white people were called "radicals," and talk arose about "I. W. W. propaganda." Race prejudice should end, and as a means toward ending it, young men and women of the white race should be informed that it is their duty and obligation to make the Negro feel that the white people will treat him fairly.

Brig.-Gen. John H. Sherburne, who commanded a brigade of Negro artillerymen in the war, spoke in high praise of their bravery and discipline. Dr. Robert R. Moton and Dr. James E. Gregg also spoke. Moorfield Storey presided.

RECONSTRUCTION IN MEXICO

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—A committee representing the American Friends Service Committee left here yesterday for Mexico to make preliminary arrangements for reconstruction work similar to that carried on by the Friends in Europe for the last three years.

Taking into consideration the Democratic "irreconcilables," namely Charles Thomas of Colorado and James A. Reed of Missouri, Senator Lodge would have to secure the support of 34 out of 45 Democrats. In other words, Senator Hitchcock would need to keep in line behind the President only 12 Democrats to defeat ratification.

The demand for calling a Democratic caucus to take formal action in regard to the Treaty policy continued yesterday. Mr. Hitchcock said

CHICAGO CITY PLAN PROGRAM INDORSED

Bonds Are Voted at Election to Finance Lake Front on South Side and for Additional Streets, Parks, and Boulevards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Bonds were voted yesterday for the improvement of the Lake Shore on the south side of Chicago along lines advanced and promoted by the City Plan Commission for years. The project will restore to the people that large portion of lake front on the south side, which is now monopolized by the tracks of the Illinois Central Railroad. This will be done by building a parkway in the lake beyond the tracks. The railroad, after long negotiations, has signed its agreement. The plans, in fact, include the erection of a large new railroad station costing many millions. The War Department recently gave its approval. Electrification of the Illinois Central along the downtown district is provided to take place within two years, and complete electrification of this road to the city limits within seven years is required.

In addition, the voters approved a bond issue of \$3,000,000 for the purchase of additional park areas on the southwest side for starting new boulevards and repairing old ones. The total bonds voted are \$20,000,000. The other issues authorized were as follows:

For commencing and carrying on the lake shore development between Grant Park and Jackson Park for three years, \$8,000,000; for improving Grant Park, \$3,700,000; for widening and improving South Park Avenue, \$1,300,000; for building a stadium south of Grant Park and near the Field Museum, \$2,500,000; for acquiring property in the vicinity, \$1,500,000.

Grant Park is Chicago's so-called "front yard," being a park immediately off the downtown district, across from Michigan Boulevard. Its improvement, long contemplated, should do much to ornament the city. The Field Museum of Natural History, costing \$8,000,000, now nearing completion, together with the ambitious stadium and the new Illinois Central Station, should make a notable civic group.

Chicago's first non-partisan election Tuesday for the City Council appeared to have passed off well. There were 10 wards in which a single candidate had no contest, a winner was returned in more than half of the remaining wards, and nine or so wards where no candidate secured a majority over all will vote again on April 6 on the highest men.

LEASE REGULATION BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, New York.—A bill providing for a standard form of lease and prohibiting landlords from raising rents oftener than once a year, and then only after serving notice two months prior to the expiration of the lease, has been introduced into the state Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PROHIBITION BILL PASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.—The lower house of the General Assembly has passed the state-wide prohibition enforcement measure by a vote of 62 to 23. The bill removing educational qualifications of women voters in school elections was also passed by the house.

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34th Street—New York

Introductory Showing of

Ultra Smart Spring Dresses

For Women and Misses

Designed for Street, Afternoon and General Wear, these Harbingers of Springtime are fresh and lovely in their host of Original and Exclusive Style Innovations.

Street and Afternoon Dresses

Smart new Frocks of Taffeta, Satin, Crepe de Chine and Georgette. Straightline, Draped, Ruffled, Pleated and Tunic Effects.

35.00 to 110.00

Tailormade Dresses

Plain tailored and fancy trimmed straightline models of Tricotine and Tricotee—Round Pompadour and Collarless Neck Effects.

35.00 to 125.00



"What Will the Smart Woman Wear, This Spring?"

MAXON answers this question with authenticity, by presenting wondrous collections of singularly correct and strikingly beautiful Street, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Suits and Sport Suits, Coats and Wraps. Chosen from the very pleasing creations of the foremost couturiers. And no two alike.

Although ultra in style, in fabric and finish, they are, none the less, to be had at half of the prevailing prices—for be it known that Maxon's is a Clearing House for Original Models—Samples.

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Assert Their Importance

AND IN A SEASON when the smart Tailleur reigns supreme in Fashion. Blouses of the strictly tailored type are equally interesting—here at Loeser's—where a special section is devoted to Tailormade Blouses and Sport Skirts—a collection that is quite the most complete and well chosen, in our opinion, in the city, has been assembled with the Mode's definite demand in view.

Many smart new models appear, all with that correctness of line, that perfection of detail so essential to Blouses of this manly type.

White "Dura-Sole" Shirts of beautifully lustrous silk, in model with separate collar, or with wide Tuxedo collar and double French cuffs, are \$17.15

Washable Satins, "La Jerz," Rajah, Dura-Sole and Crepe de Chine Blouses, show convertible or long Tuxedo collars, the new wedge back collar with long revers, or high collars and tiny plaited shirt fronts, in white mainly, though flesh and natural shades are to be had in one or two instances. \$12.95

Handkerchief Linen, in white, makes a "Peter Pan" collared model at \$7.50, and at the same price there are satin-striped French chambrays in colors, very mannish with their separate collars.

Gay striped Linen makes clever Blouses with Buster Brown or convertible collars of white. \$3.95 and \$5

Crisp Dimities, fresh and cool for spring and summer wear, have accordion-plaited linen bosoms and pique collars, or have hemstitched linen collars and waistcoats, at \$5.95 and \$7.95

And for as little as \$2.95 and \$3.95 there are tailored madras, dimity and poplin Blouses, with either high or low collars.

Second Floor

PARTITIONING OF SYRIA DENOUNCED

Henry W. Jessup Declares That Proposed Plan Ignores Ideal of Self-Determination and Keeps Intrigue Boiling as Well

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The partitioning of Syria, as now proposed, ignores the ideal of self-determination, brushes aside the unanimous will of the people for a united Syria, and keeps French, Arab, and English intrigue boiling, according to Henry W. Jessup of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia. Reviewing the situation, Mr. Jessup says:

"The French and English commissioners at Paris said that they knew what the wishes of the Syrians were, but it was finally arranged to send an American commission to ascertain the real desire of the people, and this commission met delegates or representatives of the various sects or political groups, including even Syrians from Egypt, who were brought up to Beirut for the purpose of communicating their vote. This expression of desire probably was as fairly representative as was possible under the circumstances—except in the case of the Maronites, whose patriarch assumed to speak for them; and 90 per cent is probably a correct statement of the vote expressing a desire for: first choice, an American mandate; second choice, an English mandate.

Unanimous for United Syria

"The people were unanimous in their request for a united Syria. The regrettable fact is that the sending of an American commission to take this plebiscite led the people to believe that the United States was ready to exercise its friendly offices and to accept a mandate for a united Syria, and the reason for their expressed desire of America as first choice was that they knew from previous examples of disinterested American conduct, as in the Philippines and Cuba, that America would clean up the job, set the country on its feet and get out.

"Syria, including Palestine, is separated from the Arabian peninsula by the Syrian desert, and the Arabian peninsula contains the thoroughbred Arabs, and is now the recognized Kingdom of the Hedjaz, under the kingship of the former Sherif of Mecca. His son is the Emir Feisal, who, under the picturesque tutelage of Colonel Lawrence (who was formerly a dilettante in archaeology, but who developed unexpected qualities during the war) developed an ambition to be Emir or ruler of an undivided Syria under whatever auspices—British, American or French.

The Picot-Sykes Convention

"During the war, and I believe before we entered the war, but it is immaterial because we never declared war on Turkey, Picot, who was the French Consul-General in Beirut, whose carelessness in leaving documents in his consulate resulted in Djemal Pasha's seizing his papers (although they were under the protection of the consular seal of the United States, which he broke) and executing a number of the so-called Syrian reform committee on the ground of their being traitors to the Turkish Government—Picot escaped to Alexandria and was the Frenchman who negotiated the Picot-Sykes convention, which has caused so much trouble in the settlement of Syrian affairs.

"Nevertheless this convention seemed to be the thing at the time to be agreed to, and its terms are generally well known. Notwithstanding, while the French held the island of Ruad during the war, opposite Tripoli, and the French squadron blockaded the coast, it was the British forces, under Allenby, assisted by a sort of flying cavalry under Feisal, which accomplished the liberation of Syria and drove the Turks and Germans steadily back until the occupation was complete.

Objections to Jewish State

"The present arrangement is one wholly inconsistent with the reasonable commercial, agricultural, and financial development of Syria, its independence and autonomy. England has retained Palestine under a sort of protectorate, and while Zionists still clamor for the erection of a Jewish state, the Christians and Moslems in Palestine are absolutely unalterably opposed.

"It is inherent in the attitude of the Muhammadan and Arab to object to the erection of a Jewish state in their midst. This is borne out by what has occurred. It appears that the Moslems in Palestine have gone to the extreme length of resisting title to their lands in wukf, which is a kind of trust covenant or restriction so binding the title that their children are prohibited from alienating any of the lands to Jewish owners.

"France occupies the seacoast from Tyre to Alexandretta. The commercial prosperity of the seacoast still is intimately related to and conditioned by their being the outlet for the great wheat crops of Hauran and the Bekaa, but Feisal has been given the hinterland, including these great plains and including the railroad running north and south down to the British territory of Palestine. There is a spur railroad 75 miles long running from Beirut to Damascus. The French control the western half, approximately, and Feisal the other half.

Accusations Against English

"Feisal is allowing no grain to pass to Beirut, but is shipping it down to Haifa, which is a haul of at least twice the distance, and the impression is gaining ground that England is playing the same through Feisal as against the natives against

the French occupation and the French are confronted with the most serious problem of making the territory they occupy pay.

"It is intimated that the contracts which they are letting for bridge and road repairs and other public improvements are being let to favorites at prices far above the real cost of these improvements and pursuing what is called the 'English policy in Egypt' of creating so large a debt that they will as a creditor-occupant be enabled indefinitely to keep hold upon the coast cities.

"The infelicity of this triple division of Syria is emphasized. The British are said to be planning the development of a great modern seaport at Haifa and through Feisal expect to handle the output of the interior. The Druzes, who are a peculiar and exceptional sect who believe in being 'all things to all men' but not in the sense that St. Paul held to that rule, are rather playing into the hands of the French. The Moslems are against the French and the Christian population are against the French, except a few Maronites, that is to say, applying the principle of self-determination, the French are engaged in a protectorate of an alien and hostile population. Naturally they are feeding out the offices to those whom they think they can trust, and excluding from positions of trust and confidence any belonging to the elements or parties which voted for Great Britain or America. This policy can never unite the Syrians under their rule.

Courts Reformed

"It is fair to say that France has reorganized the courts, the customs, and the tax department in such a way as they are fairly and justly administered, but the old Turkish law is being administered without change. The same is said to be true with regard to the administration under Feisal, whose headquarters are at Damascus. Probably all the natives are armed. It seems that when the Turkish retreat occurred these natives broke open the depots of arms and ammunitions, and it is believed that nearly every native has a German rifle of the 1918 model and approximately 500 rounds of ammunition, and they also got away with the dynamite and bombs that were in the depots. Feisal's subjects are constantly raiding the boundary villages on the east of the Lebanon range.

Conflicts With Natives

"Several conflicts have taken place between the natives and the French. The French kept a regiment and bombarded a part of Baalbek and they also had a clash with the Nasariyah, north-east of Tripoli, at a place called Tel-Kalach. I am credibly informed that one of the American commissioners has a photograph of a French detachment with a machine gun holding back a deputation who were seeking to meet the American commissioner for the purpose of casting their vote against the French at Tripoli.

"Before the English evacuation Feisal and his army were subsidized by the English and paid in gold. Upon the evacuation England announced she could no longer continue this support, but it is believed it is being secretly done, because Feisal's army is still mobilized, and it is not known from whence he would derive revenue sufficient to keep it in commission unless he were being subsidized this way. Thus we have a condition in Syria where the principle of self-determination has been ignored, where the unanimous will of the people for a united Syria has been brushed aside, and where French, Arab, and English intrigue is keeping everything on the boil."

FRANCE ANTICIPATES INDEMNITY PAYMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The French Ministry of Finance expects to use reparations payments ultimately received from Germany as part of the funds needed to pay off the new internal 5 per cent loan redeemable at 150, which is now being offered to the public. In stating the plans of the Finance Ministry for revenues and disbursements in 1920, the French High Commission says that the purpose of the loan is to anticipate German payments needed to pay war pensions and repair damages. The financial plan, drawn up by Mr. Klotz, the Minister of Finance, during the premiership of Mr. Clemenceau, has been approved by Mr. Francois-Marsal, the new Minister of Finance, and is being held by the members of the Chamber of Deputies until it comes up for debate.

The requirements of the first part of the budget, which is in three sections, will be covered by taxation, which would be increased under the new schedule, but the other two parts would need outside revenues.

The new taxation, not to become effective before March 1, is estimated at 6,516,406,000 francs. The expenditure of 7,508,983,000 francs required in Part 2 will be met by the liquidation of war stocks, and the money will be spent for necessities arising from the war. Part 3 calls for advances from the government for needs that, under the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty will ultimately be paid for by Germany, to cover reparations of war damages and pensions.

POLICE TO EXCHANGE NOTES ON RADICALS

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Information from Buenos Aires indicates activities, both for individuals and for collective action by the Reds, and mutual warnings when persons known to be agitators leave one country for another, will be furnished as a result of the adoption of resolutions at the South American Police Congress here. This exchange of information will not include data relative to persons accused of political crimes.

WOMEN WILL ASK PLACE IN BIG FOUR

Another Feature of New York Unofficial Democratic Convention Will Be an Attempt to Put in a Wet Plank

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Two outstanding issues before the unofficial Democratic state convention in Albany tomorrow will be the plan of the wets to force a plank against federal prohibition and the demand of the women voters for representation in the Democratic "big four." New York City delegates are expected to urge a wet plank, and to be opposed by up-state delegates.

Whether the Democrats will appoint women as delegates-at-large to the national convention, or whether they will make the tactical blunder, as many consider it, of appointing men only, is a question being asked here, particularly by women of the Democratic Party.

The Republicans ignored women in the appointment of their "big four" and named one, only, Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, as alternate, thereby incurring much adverse criticism, especially among women.

Tentative Slate

A tentative Democratic slate bears the names of Miss Harriet May Mills of Syracuse, a former president of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association, and Miss Elizabeth Marbury of New York City, with those of Gov. A. E. Smith and William Church Osborne.

It is thought a conference of Democratic women in Albany today, called by Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, associate woman chairman and chairman of the Democratic Women's National Campaign Committee, will recommend Miss Mills. Miss Marbury, who has been numbered in the ranks of the anti-suffragists, has been called a "man-picked" candidate, and it is thought that the conference will oppose her selection.

Opinion among Democratic women here seems strongly to favor Miss Mills. Woman suffragists feel that she has been not only a faithful suffrage worker and a good Democrat, but that it is essential that an up-state woman be chosen.

New York City is always considered Democratic and the up-state vote Republican, therefore it is felt that Miss Mills' selection will encourage up-state women. The seventeenth Senatorial district is already being organized, and Mrs. Charles Tiffany has been appointed the district's representative to the convention, to speak for Miss Mills.

Conference Committee

It is expected that the conference will appoint a committee to urge upon the convention the appointment of the women introduced by it for membership in the "Big Four."

The fact that names of two women appear on the tentative slate is said to be indicative of fear on the part of Democratic leaders that because of division of opinion among the women, there might be a difficulty in selecting one delegate which the appointment of two might obviate. It is also felt that Democrats are keenly awake to the criticism evoked by the Republican Party in ignoring women and mean to take whatever advantage of that mistake they can.

It is also expected that the conference will urge amending the permissive bill, introduced in the Assembly to make women eligible to all party committees, by making it read that it be obligatory that the new voters have equal representation on all committees.

LINCOLN TRIBUTE IS IN THE BIOGRAPHIES

NEW YORK, New York—Students of Lincoln lore have taken exception to the statement of Lucien Hugh Alexander of Philadelphia on Saturday last that he had brought to light a tribute by Lincoln to Washington which has been lost sight of since its delivery in Springfield, Illinois, in 1842. Mr. Alexander said Nicolay and Hay and all the other biographers of Lincoln, as far as he had discovered, had overlooked this tribute. Letters and telegrams are going to him from various sections of the country citing many publications in which the tribute is printed. Among them is the Nicolay and Hay biography.

MARYLAND GOES OUT TO FIGHT SUFFRAGE

ANNAPOLIS, Maryland—The House of Delegates yesterday voted, 54 to 44, to send a delegation of seven anti-suffrage members of the Legislature to West Virginia to urge the General Assembly of that State to follow the course of Maryland in rejecting the federal woman suffrage amendment. The action was taken on a joint resolution, which was adopted by the Senate with but little delay, and three of its members were appointed to accompany four selected by the House.

BIG SUGAR EXPORTS DURING "SHORTAGE"

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Despite the general complaints of a sugar shortage in this country last year, exports of the commodity during that time exceeded those of the year before by more than 1,000,000,000 pounds, according to Department of Commerce records. Exports reached a total of 1,475,407,673 pounds, compared with 407,296,324 pounds the year before.

One explanation of the increase, ad-

vanced by trade experts of the department, is that England sent much cane to the United States to be refined and reshipped. Exports to that country, however, were only 425,170,564 pounds, whereas France imported 627,682,116 pounds, or nearly half of the total. Italy took the third largest quantity, 58,931,947 pounds.

Relaxation of restrictions on shipments by the allied countries is believed here to be largely responsible for the increased exports.

JAPAN ENLARGES HER FORCES IN KOREA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Korean commission in Washington issued a statement yesterday saying that the Tokyo Government, far from carrying out promises of reform in Korea, was augmenting her military and police forces to stifle out the movement for Korean independence. The statement said in part:

"Japan's promises for a reform government for Korea, made shortly after the independence manifestations in that country, have given way to an enlargement of her military and police forces there, according to information received by the Korean commission. The action of the Japanese militarists shows not only the inability of their nation to stifle the Korean demands for complete independence, but also shows that Japan in the last analysis always resorts to the sword.

"The addition of more than 3000 to the police already in Korea brings the total of police, gendarmes, and assistants there to more than 20,000. In addition to the police, who are all heavily armed, Japan maintains in Korea 150,000 well-equipped and armed troops."

STORM OPENS INLET TO COAST BAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ONANCOCK, Virginia—A change in the map, which has been sought for many years, was made by a recent storm which swept the Virginia coast. The heavy waves opened an inlet between Saltpetre Bay and the Atlantic Ocean near Ocean City. As a consequence, the bay waters will become salt.

Thousands of dollars have been expended on trying to get several inlets, but one tide has been known to fill in what it had taken weeks to accomplish. So far there has been no change in the work done by the storm, and indications are that it will prove lasting.

The storm-made inlet is practically 200 feet wide for its entire length and provides sufficient depth of water to permit the entrance of large vessels.

MR. WILSON GREETED FRENCH PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

President Wilson has sent the following message of felicitation to Paul Deschanel, the new President of France:

"On this occasion of the assumption of the duties of your high office as President of the French Republic, I extend to Your Excellency my cordial felicitations. Victorious in the greatest struggle known to the world, France faces a great and glorious future, and you, Mr. President, as the Chief Executive of the people whose high ambition is the maintenance of right and justice, will be a potent factor in the attainment of these happy results. I wish for you an administration of great prosperity and health and happiness for yourself."

EXPLORATION IN EGYPT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—J. H. Breasted, director of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, is in Cairo, Egypt, assembling the members of an exploring expedition into the Tigris-Euphrates Valley about February 10, according to announcement made here. Starting at the port of Basra, the route will extend through the sites of ancient Babylonian and Assyrian civilization, then westward to Aleppo and southward to Beirut on the Syrian coast. The party is expected back in Chicago October 1.

PACKER CONTROL URGED IN HOUSE

Minnesota Representative Outlines Regulatory Measures He Insists Are Necessary to Protect Producers and Consumers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from Minnesota, who has formerly introduced a bill in the House to control and regulate the meat-packing industry in the United States, yesterday outlined the conditions which, in his opinion, demanded regulation, and proposed a remedy. Forty hours are to be allowed for hearings on the measure.

Mr. Anderson declared that he was not opposed to the packing industry, that he recognized its necessity, but that he was opposed to certain practices that had grown up with the industry. His bill, he believed, needed redrafting. He believed that the supervising power which he advocated should be in the hands of a commission. He thought that such a commission as the Senate Agriculture Committee had agreed to in reporting favorably on the Kendrick-Kenyon bill a few days ago would be satisfactory. He recommended the fundamentals for a bill: Public supervision of interstate packers under a commission appointed by the President and approved by the Senate; recognition of refrigerator cars as public utilities; separation of stockyards from packer control of any sort, and public supervision of stockyards and exchanges; adequate provision for the regulation of the changes and services rendered; the promotion of the slaughter house industry to prevent centralization.

Injustices Alleged

Mr. Anderson showed on a map the cattle-producing sections of the country, and gave statistics to prove that of the 10,000,000 cattle produced annually west of the Mississippi River, about one-half are consumed in that territory, and that the others go into the few centers where the packers exercise absolute control. Among the injustices complained of are:

1. Part purchases and an alleged practice whereby one packer buys part of a trainload at a given price and turns it over to another packer.

2. Wiring information ahead so that a producer is at the disadvantage of not being able to get the price he expects in a given market.

3. Split shipments; that is, information furnished by one packer to another of just where the shipper has sent his stock, thus acting in collusion to prevent the shipper getting favorable terms.

"The producer," said Mr. Anderson, "is entitled to some forum where his complaints can be heard and the remedy applied."

Supervision Urged

John W. Rainey (D.), Representative from Illinois, interrupted Mr. Anderson frequently, asking questions evidently in the interests of the packers.

"Do you mean to say the packers maintain a monopoly in the rendering business?" he demanded.

"A monopoly is maintained by the governing board of the stockyards," Mr. Anderson replied, adding that there should be public supervision of the rendering business.

"I do not desire any legislation that will take away from them the reasonable regulation of their own business, but I desire public supervision permitting them to run their business properly. I believe that a forum and publicity would be to their advantage. More money has been spent by the packers in the past 12 months in spreading misinformation than by any corporation in the world."

"Cite instances of misinformation," demanded Henry Veeder, counsel for Swift & Co.

"I will, and I will not go outside of your year book to show it," replied Mr. Anderson.

"The packer, today has larger profits per pound, per head and per dollar of sale, in spite of his claim that the enormous volume of his business has reduced his margin of profit," he con-

tinued. "Swift & Co.'s year book states that a profit of only one-fourth of a cent was made on dressed beef, but this is not borne out by other statements. Figures show an increase of 100 per cent per pound in profit since 1905."

Virtual Combine Charged

Mr. Anderson gave other figures to show the alleged falsity of the packers' representations. He replied, in answer to a question, that all of the evils and all the advantages, from the standpoint of the packers, are such as would exist by virtue of combinations, although it has been claimed that they have been dissolved.

"While the producer has lost on cattle, the packer has paid the usual dividends," said Mr. Anderson. "Supervision would do more to restore confidence than the million dollars a month that the packers are spending."

Mr. Rainey asked if the packers had not lost money in their refrigerating service. They had not since the rates had been increased a year or more ago, replied Mr. Anderson.

Chairman Haughen asked if Mr. Anderson had a copy of Attorney-General Palmer's decree to submit for the record.

"I do not think there is any," said Mr. Anderson. "There was only the statement given out through the newspapers a few weeks ago," and added that unless some one was charged with the responsibility of enforcing it it would amount to nothing.

"That is one reason why we should have a commission," he added.

W. B. Colver, of the Federal Trade Commission, said the packers had complained that the report of the commission was unfair because it published some things and suppressed others, but that they had been asked to bring forward these suppressed facts by the Senate committee and had not done it. He hoped they would present them to the House committee.

MR. HOOVER DEFENDS FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Herbert C. Hoover has been subjected to continuous criticism by farmers and others who hold that the Food Administration was under the domination of the packers and other big business interests. Certain charges in regard to the regulation of foreign buying of pork under the Food Administration having been brought to the attention of the Senate by Thomas P. Gore (D.), Senator from Oklahoma, Mr. Hoover replied on Tuesday, in a letter addressed to Charles B. Henderson (D.), Senator from Nevada, in which he said in part:

"The farmer realized fully \$2.50 a hundred more than he has realized this season in an unassured market. Under the plan used, the packers' and the distributors' profits were held to a definite margin, and the consumers' costs were less a year ago on higher hogs than they are today.

"That the stimulation was successful and important results effected for the war, is shown by the increase in exports of pork products during the fiscal year while the arrangement was in effect."

Mr. Hoover called attention to the increase of more than 1,000,000 pounds in exports since the Food Administration relinquished control. For the fiscal year of 1917-18, 1,737,103,220 pounds were exported, and for the fiscal year of 1918-19, 2,944,308,936 pounds.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Prohibition and Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Prohibition was given an important place among the factors which are entering into the prosperity of the United States by Charles Coolidge Parlin, manager of the division of commercial research of the advertising department of the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, in an address before the Robert Morris Club in this city. Mr. Parlin said that "when we remember that before the war the amount spent at retail for malt liquors, wines, and distilled spirits in the United States materially exceeded the total expenditure in all the department stores of the United States, it is clear that a great buying power is diverted from lines that weakened men's efficiency to other purchases that spur men on to greater activities."

Mr. Parlin said that a recent investigation in a number of the leading cities of the central west and east brought out that the economic benefits of prohibition are "unmistakable." "The longer prohibition had been in effect," he said, "and the more rigidly it had been enforced, the stronger was the evidence."

"The most striking fact," continued Mr. Parlin, "was the unanimity of opinion—even among those who acknowledged an interest in alcoholic beverages themselves—that prohibition reduced accidents, lessened the Monday morning and post-holiday slump, increased regularity of attendance, stimulated retail sales, improved collections, depleted the workhouses, and insured better homes and home life. In other words, prohibition not only transfers a great buying power from alcoholic drinks to general merchandise, it also saves human waste and makes the workman more regular in employment, more careful and more ambitious. Thus it seems likely that the increased earnings through prohibition will be an even greater factor than expenditures diverted from drink to general merchandise."

Mr. Parlin said that a representative of a corporation employing "not far from 200,000 men" estimates that prohibition has resulted in a decrease of 40 per cent in absences on and after pay day. "A capitalist," continued Mr. Parlin, "said to have an interest in distilleries as well as coal lands, stated: 'So far as its effect on the workers in the coal mining sections of the country is concerned, there is only one answer. Upon that all of us are agreed. I do not believe it is too much to say that the efficiency of the men has increased one-third.' The speaker said that the company he represented had felt a growing pressure for increased circulation of its publications since wartime prohibition went into effect. "Part of this pressure," he continued, "is believed to be due to prohibition—not that more men have nickels, but that more men have an inclination to read. Apparently, enough men, who formerly spent their evenings in saloons, are now buying magazines to read at home to make an appreciable effect on magazine circulation."

YALE SCHOOL CHANGES NAME

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Yale's theological department, known as The Yale School of Religion, will hereafter be known as the Yale Divinity School, as it was for 90 years prior to 1914, it was announced yesterday.



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UNITY SEEN AS NEED OF TRANSPORT MEN

British Transport Workers Federation Secured Cohesion When the Unions Recognized Necessity for Mutual Help

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—The British National Transport Workers Federation has just taken a courageous step in forgoing the customary methods of conducting an industrial dispute and submitting to an inquiry under the new Industrial Courts Act the claim of dock and riverside workers for a permanent standard daily wage of 16s. in which all war wages will be consolidated. The claim of itself is of great importance, in that it seeks to end the system of paying a certain proportion of wages on the basis of the cost of living, while the recourse to public inquiry marks a development which may have far-reaching effects on the course of many other disputes.

Under the economic conditions of the present era, the inquiry under the new Industrial Courts Act is a step in the popular phrase the "dockers' tanner" (that was, a wage of sixpence an hour), and nearly all dock labor was still of the casual or intermittent type. The contrast between this and the present claim of a fixed daily wage of 16s. is the measure of the advance which has been made in 10 years through the activities of the Transport Workers Federation.

League of Many Trade Unions

The essential characteristic of the federation is that it is an association or league of many autonomous trade unions, composed of varied classes of workers; that the interests of these different classes of workers do not on the surface always harmonize; and that some of the unions compete for the membership of workers engaged in the same occupation. In these respects it differs fundamentally from the Miners Federation, which is composed of separate localized trade unions of workers engaged in a single industry, and whose interests are therefore identical.

Economic Benefits Gained

It will be understood from this general description that the federation had a difficult task in securing cohesion of movement and mutual support of the diverse unions. On the other hand the obstacles have been surmounted more easily than might have been expected, owing to the recognition by the individual unions of the fact that standing alone they were exceedingly weak, because of the difficulty of organizing poorly paid workers, and of building up strong funds on small contributions. At the time of the formation of the federation, in 1910, out of 11 unions the total accumulated funds of six did not amount to 10s. per member, and only one had more than £2 per member. The success of the federation in winning substantial economic benefits for the members of affiliated unions affords significant evidence of the growing consolidation and concentration of British trade union effort.

The men who were foremost in the movement for the establishment of the federation were Harry Gosling—the present president—Ben Tillett, of the Dockers Union, and Tom Mann, then an ardent preacher of syndicalism and an advocate of one big union in the I. W. W. sense, and now general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Mr. Mann shared the views of some continental transport workers' leaders who at that time proposed a movement aiming at the institution of a single international union of all transport workers, including railwaymen. Mr. Gosling and Mr. Tillett, who have remained the dominant influences in the British Federation, have fostered amalgamations of workers with allied interests, and coordination of the different classes of workers, rather than wholesale amalgamation. Nevertheless, the question of creating a single British transport workers' union, in which the railway unions would be merged, has recently been revived by Mr. Cramp, just before his appointment as industrial secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen.

Constitution Simple

The constitution of the federation is quite simple, and provides for the greatest possible freedom of action for the affiliated unions in regard to their own domestic affairs. The head office staff consists only of a secretary, an assistant, and a small number of clerks. The detailed work of the organization is done mainly through local district committees which are composed of representatives of the various affiliated unions in the district. One of the objects for which the federation was formed was to reduce overlapping and competition for membership, and to settle the difficult questions of "demarcation" between occupations which merge into each other. This work is done by the district committees, and it has been the means of eliminating much jealousy and friction between different unions.

The tendency in recent years has been more and more for the individual unions to leave the conduct of their wages and conditions movement to the federation, and this task is undertaken by the national executive, which is elected on a basis giving adequate representation to the various unions.

Formed for Fighting Purposes

The avowed object when the federation was formed was "to take such

action as may be necessary for improving the standard of the workers in the transport industry, and to enable us to ally ourselves with all other industrial organizations for fighting purposes." At that time the membership of the affiliated unions was under 200,000. Now it is well over 300,000, and the increase is the direct result of many successful struggles for better wages and conditions.

Its first great effort was a national strike in 1912, but the lessons of federation had not then been learned. The constituent unions were poorly organized for the most part, and many of them failed to respond to the strike call. The resulting failure and fiasco proved salutary, and subsequent efforts have been more cautious, movements for the different classes of workers being initiated and carried through separately.

INDIA'S EXTREMISTS MEET AT AMRITSAR

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
CALCUTTA, India.—The first meeting of the subjects committee of the Amritsar Congress was the occasion of a long and heated discussion on the attitude to be adopted by the congress toward the royal proclamation. The reception committee brought up a resolution thanking the King-Emperor for his proclamation, and welcoming the announcement of the proposed visit of the Prince of Wales to India.

The Nationalists fought hard to obtain the inclusion in this message of expressions of "bitter disappointment, at the absence from the proclamation of any words of sympathy with the suffering of the people of the Punjab, and of any condemnation of the atrocities of officials, long after the facts had been known in England."

The discussion on this point continued for six hours. Finally, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya succeeded in reducing the supporters of the censorious clause to a more reasonable attitude. He pointed out that it was impossible for the congress to give vent to such expressions while the Hunter Committee was still sitting. He drew attention to the fact that if the royal proclamation contained no expressions of sympathy for the sufferers in the Punjab, neither did it refer to the violence to Europeans. He suggested that under the circumstances a final verdict upon the matter was premature. Mrs. Annie Besant, who is back in India, supported Pandit Malaviya. She pointed out that to omit expressions of gratitude and appreciation for His Majesty's "gracious proclamation" would be a serious blunder on the part of the congress.

At the meeting of the congress, Mr. Gandhi protested against the attempt in South Africa to deprive Indian settlers of the rights of trade and property hitherto enjoyed by them. He moved that the congress was of opinion that the anti-Indian agitation now going on in South Africa was utterly unscrupulous, that the congress trusted the Government of India to safeguard the right of free and unrestricted emigration from India to East Africa and the full civil and political rights of the Indian settlers in East Africa.

Simultaneously with the meetings of the Amritsar Congress, the meetings of the All-India Moslem League are in progress. Dr. Kitchlew, one of the recently released Punjab leaders, in the course of his welcome to the delegates, referred to his imprisonment and thanked the people for their prayers for his release. He expressed his satisfaction at the unity of Hindus and Muhammadans, and his regret that their expressions of amity had been misinterpreted by the authorities. He presented Sir Michael O'Dwyer's approval of the firing at Jallianwala Bagh and his support of the military authorities.

The president, Hakim Ajmal Khan, in the course of a lengthy speech, showed his appreciation of the efforts of Mr. Montagu on behalf of political reform in India, but remarked that the reforms fell far short of the minimum demand of India. He went on to criticize Mr. Montagu's attitude toward the Caliphate question. He remarked that temporal power was the chief factor of the Caliphate, which appeared likely to be destroyed by the contemplated dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The Caliph must not be reduced to the position of the Pope at Rome, with his influence extending to spiritual confines only. The President expressed his dissatisfaction with Mr. Montagu's assurance regarding the immunity of the holy places. If the occupation of these places by non-Muhammadans did not spell danger to them, then there was no meaning in the word. Finally, resolutions were passed conveying the grateful thanks of the Muhammadan community to His Majesty for his "gracious proclamation."

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BRITISH MASONS' MEMORIAL TO PEACE

Duke of Connaught as Grand Master Heads Appeal for a Central Home for the Masonic Craft in England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—Full particulars are now available of the Masonic Million Memorial Fund. The scheme as drawn up by the committee appointed by the United Grand Lodge, and of which Sir Alfred Robbins, president of the board of general purposes, was appointed chairman, has been sent by post to every individual member of the lodges, nearly 4000 in number, on the register of the English constitution.

The appeal, signed by the Duke of Connaught as Grand Master, is for £1,000,000 for the purpose of erecting a central home for the craft in England as a Masonic Memorial to Peace. "Our brethren," says the Grand Master, "fought and fell for the principles of Freemasonry. In their honor it is proposed to raise a superstructure, perfect in its parts, and worthy of their heroism. The great central home must also be worthy of the great traditions of the United Grand Lodge of England, and I suggest that in its provision should be made for the increasing requirements of the craft. It might well comprise a temple, for the quarterly communications of Grand Lodge, to hold at least 1600 brethren, and a smaller temple for the convocations of Grand Chapter; full accommodation for the Grand Lodge library and museum; a hall for the use of the brethren, especially those from the provinces and overseas, with reading and writing rooms; and ample provision for the official administrative and continuous needs of the craft."

Need of the Scheme

There can be no question as to the necessity for the scheme. The craft has been growing by leaps and bounds during the past five years, and there seems to be no falling off in the number of applications for admittance. What some, perhaps, may question is the system of rewards for collectors or donors, extending from a certificate for the donor of £5 to the fund, to a gold and diamond medal with crown to the donor of 10,000 guineas. In America there is an objection to the wearing of Masonic jewels and in England there is a growing antipathy to this ornate display, particularly in the wearing of a jewel or medal indicates a gift of money. However, apart from this, there is little doubt that the sum asked for will be contributed, and it is to be hoped, without detriment to the excellent financial support of the Masonic charities, which have been receiving growing support during the past five or six years in particular.

The Order of the Secret Monitor, one of the smallest of the "side" degrees of Freemasonry, is sharing in the general advance which is being made, and it has started the new year with a substantial balance after an expenditure during the past year of nearly £1000 which included money expended in assisting women dependents, and in other charitable objects including a donation made to the Countess of Warwick fund for the benefit of the Warwickshire Regiment.

Masons of Solomon's Temple

In a lecture delivered at Dundee, J. E. Robertson said it was interesting to Freemasons to know that the vast number of men employed at the building of the temple of Solomon were strangers, and not Jews, and that, as confirming the Bible story, the Palestine Exploration Fund discovered some months ago, Phoenician masons' marks on one of the foundation stones of the temple wall, some 80 feet below the

present surface. It was also important to notice that, whereas in the temple the entrance was from the east, and the worship was directed toward the west, in churches and in Masonry the reverse was the case.

Forty special appointments to London Rank have been made as a sequel to the Masonic peace celebration held in the Royal Albert Hall on June 27 last. The most prominent name on the list, so far as the outside world is concerned, is that of Charles Garvice, the well-known novelist.

Sir William Ellison Macartney, Grand Master of Western Australia, is resigning his position and is returning to England immediately.

Twenty-Nine Extra Lodges

The annual calendar of the Grand Mark Lodge has just made its appearance and shows an addition of 29 lodges during the year; six provincial and two district grand masters were appointed during the year, but there are still vacancies in the Mediterranean and the West Indian Islands on the list of district grand masters and several vacancies on the roll of deputy district grand masters. The calendar also includes particulars of the Royal Ark Mariner, Allied Masonic Degrees, Royal and Select Masters, Order of the Temple and Malta, and the Order of the Red Cross of Constantine, all of which are participating in the general Masonic success.

A portrait of the Earl of Dartmouth, Provincial Grand Master for Staffordshire, is to be purchased by public subscription and placed in the Shire Hall at Stafford.

In the City of London all Masonic lodges have to be registered and the names and descriptions of the members handed in at the Court of Quarter Sessions held in January. This was done a few days since when it was stated that 27 lodges had sent in returns—the largest number yet recorded.

Waiting Lists in Leeds

An addition has been made to the lodges meeting in Leeds, which now number 12 in all, by the consecration of the Leodensis Lodge by the Provincial Grand Master, Sir William Pick Raynor. Most of the Leeds lodges have a waiting list of candidates that will take several years to work through. The new lodge is an offshoot from one of the oldest of the Leeds lodges, the Philanthropic, No. 304, which is well over 100 years old, and all the officers and founders are members of that lodge.

The Order of the Eastern Star, which had its origin in the United States, has at last succeeded in obtaining a footing in England. The order holds its meetings generally under theegis of a claim by the women relatives of Freemasons. It has made great headway in Scotland, but the English Masonic authorities have always been, and are still, opposed to this semi-recognition of a woman's organization. Many members have been enrolled and now that the ice has been broken other lodges of the order will doubtless be opened. What will happen with regard to these women's societies it is difficult to say, but it is an open secret that the United Grand Lodge of England views their growth with some apprehension.

DOCKERS INQUIRY PERSONNEL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—The Court of Inquiry officially appointed under the Industrial Courts Act to inquire into the claims by the National Transport Workers Federation for a standard minimum daily wage and other matters connected with dock labor in all ports in Great Britain, is composed of the following personnel: Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, chairman; Sir Joseph G. Broadbank, Sir Lionel Fletcher, Harry Gosling, A. Pugh, Frederick Scrutton, John Smethurst, Ben Tillett, M.P., and Robert Williams. Secretaries: Norman Macpherson, former secretary to the special arbitration tribunal under the Munitions of War Act, and G. H. Ince, Ministry of Labor.

DUTCH RENDER AID TO AUSTRIAN CITIES

Holland, Besides Arranging to Care for Thousands of Children, Is Providing Needed Foodstuffs and Clothing

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
THE HAGUE, Holland.—Many and varied were the ways in which neutral Holland, though sorely oppressed herself, tried to alleviate the sufferings of others during the war. The war came to an end at last, and the thousands of Belgian and French children who were sheltered, fed, and clothed there returned to their homes, or to what used to be their homes. Holland, with the blockade over, has once again revived, and material conditions have much improved. Once more there is plenty of everything, but at very high prices.

It is but natural that after helping the direct sufferers of the war despite her straitened circumstances, Holland, in her renewed prosperity, should come to the rescue of what may be called the indirect sufferers. As increasingly alarming reports reached the country about the children of Austria and Hungary, men and women in Holland felt it to be their duty to help. Private committees and individual efforts soon grew into an almost national movement. All gifts, both in kind and in money, are now handed over to the Dutch Red Cross, which so far has sent out three relief trains. These are conducted by Red Cross officials, and are protected against looting by Red Cross orderlies on their precarious journey.

Budapest Also Included

At first limited to Vienna, relief is now also being sent to other Austrian towns, such as Innsbruck, Salzburg, Graz, and also to Budapest in Hungary, where the need is so great. As Austria is better known in Holland and her propaganda has been better conducted, most relief has so far been provided for Vienna. Yet Budapest, with its 2,000,000 inhabitants, practically cut off from the outer world by the lack of transport, is in sore distress. Nothing seems to have been left there after the Bolshevik régime and the subsequent Rumanian occupation.

Holland does not send money. All money provided is used in buying foodstuffs, clothing, or hospital necessities. This is done on a wholesale scale. Everywhere local collections bring in considerable sums of money from all classes. Apart from the usual worldly charities, such as dances, bazaars, and theatricals, much solid and devoted work is being done. The Dutch Committee of Women for a Durable Peace, with its four sub-committees, is making a collection all over Holland of clothing, shoes, and so on for Hungary, or is buying these goods with the money received. Enormous quantities of such things have thus been sent out, and are now distributed with the aid of the Hungarian Red Cross.

Agricultural Produce Sent

Yet, all this appears to be but a drop in this ocean of want. Individual towns or provinces in Holland send their local products in vans to the Red Cross trains which start from Rotterdam. Thus the last train had vans with agricultural produce from Zealand, dairy produce from North Holland, and much needed fuel, in the form of peat, from the Province of Overijssel. To help local industries, a sale of Austrian needlework was held, and a sale of Bohemian cut

crystal is soon to take place. The sympathy is so general that 400,000 organized workmen in Holland decided in their unions to do eight hours overtime in aid of the children of their Viennese colleagues, whilst their employers promised to add an equal amount to the money thus made. They are to send a special train of their own. The workmen's families as a rule, however, are not nearly so badly hit as those of officials, officers, and the middle classes generally. By means of the Red Cross, various societies and corporations are sending relief to specified groups of people in Austria.

In addition to all this there is a society with ramifications all over Holland for bringing necessitous Austrian children to Holland to be looked after in private families. So far 8000 children have arrived, and many more are expected. As they had little or no clothing, a "needle-week" was held in Holland in which each family was asked to make or contribute at least one article. These were collected by Boy Scouts, and were afterward distributed in a systematic manner. A group of Austrian doctors are sending their children to colleagues in Holland.

Transportation Difficult

As yet but few Hungarian children have arrived. The language is an obstacle, but the greatest difficulty seems to be the transportation. The journey from Vienna to Budapest, which is now takes a Red Cross train 45 hours. All the engines have been taken by the Rumanians, and besides there is no fuel. Hungary's fate is truly pitiable; yet its guilt in this world's war was perhaps less than that of the other Central Powers. Budapest, looted and deprived of all its resources, is in danger, unless help from abroad is sent, and sent quickly.

CONFERENCE IN BARBADOS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
LONDON, England.—The Federation of British Industries has accepted the invitation of members of the West Indian commercial community to send a representative to the special conference of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the British West Indies to be held at Barbados on February 23. Moir Mackenzie, the head of the Empire Section of the federation, has already left for the West Indies in company with Sir Edward Davson. The whole trade policy and development of the islands will come under review at the conference, especially their relations to the United Kingdom.

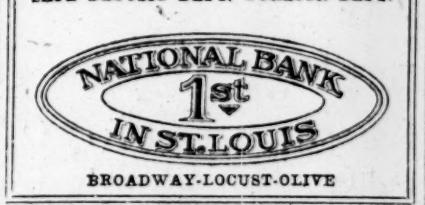
AMERICAN CONSULATE REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Considerable disappointment is expressed, especially in Sydney commercial circles, at the removal of the American Consul-General's office from Sydney to Melbourne. It is pointed out that not only is Sydney admittedly of far greater financial and commercial importance than Melbourne, but it is also the gateway through which communications necessarily pass from Australia to America. On the other hand, of course, Melbourne is the temporary federal capital.

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TRIBUTE TO THE WEST INDIES CONTINGENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England.—The remarkable way in which the native population of the West Indies had come forward voluntarily to take part in the great struggle was commented on by Lieut.-Col. L. E. Amery, M.P., Parliamentary Undersecretary for the Colonies. He was speaking on a resolution bringing the work of the West Indies Contingent Committee to a conclusion, at a meeting at the Colonial Office recently.

It was, Colonel Amery said, a very remarkable thing politically, and also a remarkable testimony to the patriotism and courage of the West Indians. They were not going across a narrow channel to face dangers and conditions more or less known to them; they came from the warm climate and conditions of the West Indies to face conditions which, from their point of view, were extremely different and extremely hard. For West Indians to face the cold winter in the trenches in France meant an effort and an undertaking involving as much sacrifice as that of an Englishman volunteering to serve for a jungle campaign in Africa.

The West Indian colonies, British Guiana and Honduras, had sent nearly 16,000 men who had served and fought in almost every theater of war. They had done good service, won commendation in dispatches, and many honors, and their success was due not only to the good qualities of the men themselves, but in no small measure to the splendid work of the officers and commanding officers of the battalions, who had in many cases a difficult task to perform and who had fulfilled it with great credit to themselves and to the British Army. The committee had rendered very great services to the men of the contingent, over and above the actual distribution of gifts and comforts from the voluntary funds.

It was hoped, he said, that the chapter now closed would mark the beginning of a new chapter of brighter promise, prosperity and success for the West Indies.

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News of Springtime in Baby's Realm

Baby's Spring Bonnet Question is sometimes most perplexing, but a happy choice will be found in the quaintly adorable bonnets and caps with their satin rosettes and plaited or lace-edged frills. Many fluffy styles confront you, each with its individual appeal. Pink, white and blue organdies and crisp batistes are employed in their making, and their prices range upward from \$1.00 to \$5.95

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URGENT NEEDS OF BRITISH AIRCRAFT

G. Holt Thomas Says Country Requires Defense Against Likely Invasion and Increase in Speed Communications by Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—"If things go on as they are, I believe that you will be unable a year hence, in this country, to buy an aeroplane or an engine," was the pessimistic remark made by G. Holt Thomas, who gave an address on "Commercial Communication by Air," at a luncheon under the auspices of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce at the Connaught rooms.

Ten years ago, he said, he was preaching the necessity for taking up aviation from the War Office point of view to a very apathetic government and public. The war came, and aircraft automatically came into its own, but it was astounding to him that after the war they had gone back to pre-war apathy. Thus he was again in the pulpit.

So far as any announcement on the part of the government went, today they knew that the striking force of Great Britain was to be two squadrons for 1920-21, to be increased to four squadrons in 1921-22, and thereafter no increase. In addition to this perfectly ridiculous and absurd provision for the protection of their isles from what was the most likely means of attack in the future, namely, an aerial attack, the whole of their undoubted lead, on which they prided themselves and on which every Cabinet Minister had made a speech, was crumbling away. Aircraft was not reckoned by the government as any danger at all.

Sunk by Aircraft

Lord Fisher had said the fleet would be sunk by torpedoes from aircraft. "I believe that in a certain port, within the last few months, this was actually done," said the speaker. "I believe that every torpedo hit its mark, and that no aircraft was ever shot down. If we were to have no more war, then we want no army or navy. If we are to be prepared to defend ourselves then I must emphatically say aircraft is of primary importance."

Already the Bolsheviks had obtained up-to-date machines, Mr. Holt Thomas proceeded, and were using a rigid type airship. So long as the horizon was as doubtful and ominous as it was today, they were bound to protect themselves against the menace of an air attack. Germany had in operation or projection more than 20 air mail services between her cities, and she had 7000 miles of airways in operation or organization. Many routes were being equipped for regular night flying, and the construction was being encouraged of large multi-engine machines carrying as much as three tons.

Official Aloofness

It might be said that from practically every great country today save Britain, news reached them which showed they were alive to the importance of flying. In no other country had there been such an attitude of official aloofness. A letter sent by aerial mail, he pointed out, was delivered quicker than a telegram, but cost no more than a box messenger crossing London.

One of the great disadvantages of aerial transport today was the terminal delay, especially on a short route like London-Paris. If the business men of Britain demanded it, a pneumatic tube, or other means of conveyance would be laid from the post office to the aerodrome, and they could then safely say that a letter and goods could actually be delivered from the general post office in London to the office in Paris in, say, 2½ hours.

If a load of 400 pounds a day of first-class mail matter were guaranteed to their service, they would be glad to carry it at 4s. a pound, and the cost would be just over 1d. a letter. If the load were 800 pounds the cost would be about 1½d. a letter.

Five Days From Australia

With a guaranteed load of 2000 pounds goods today could be conveyed between Paris and London in two hours, leaving out collection and delivery at 1s. 3d. per pound, whereas the charge for Grande Vitesse, which took several days, was 1s. 10d.

He was certain that Australia could be brought within five days of London, flying night and day at 100 miles per hour. Taking the cost of conveying 800 pounds of mail from London to Paris at about 1½d. a letter, the cost of conveying a letter from London to Australia in four days would be about 2s., which was exceedingly cheap. This route would not simply serve London-Australia, but towns all along the route—in France, Italy, Egypt, Mesopotamia, India, and so forth, and the weight of mails asked for should be easily attained.

Guaranteed Load Essential

The establishment of an aerial mail service between Cairo-Karachi, would, on the Indian mail alone, save eight days, and with a guaranteed load—the essential feature in any calculation—the extra postage per ordinary letter would only mean a few pence. The London-Amsterdam trip, and thence to the whole of northern Europe would only take 2½ hours, whereas the quickest peace-time route was 15 hours. The Postmaster-General of Holland was very enthusiastic, and Dutch business men were prepared to cooperate financially and otherwise. The business men of Great Britain must encourage it, too. There were two interests in the encouragement of British aircraft. Firstly, the absolute necessity for defending them-

selves against the most likely form of invasion, and secondly, the increase of British trade by the increase in speed of communications. He was anxious to see the post office start an air mail in England between, say London, Manchester, and Sheffield.

AIMS OF NEW TRADE MOVEMENT IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—A combination of private traders, with its head offices at Cannon Street, has been formed under the title of the Amalgamated Trades Association to fight "government trading, nationalization, and bureaucratic control of industry." Among the members of the executive are C. F. Partington, J. P., former chairman of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange; F. W. Parsons, chairman of the Provisional Trades Section of the London Chamber of Commerce; and Arthur J. Mills, a past chairman of the Home and Foreign Produce Exchange.

Interviewed by a press representative, G. Arthur, the secretary, gave an account of the aims and policies of the new movement. "We are out," he said, "to defend private enterprise and to convince the country, if we can, that the government in the national interests should leave trade to the traders. What betwixt the bureaucracy and the extremists of the Labor Party, the private trader and this country is being threatened with extinction. The Amalgamated Trades Association represents already a varied and aggressive group of traders who are determined not to be snuffed out by socialist experiments."

With reference to a resolution adopted a month or two ago by the Consumers Council of the Ministry of Food, calling upon the government to devise a food policy which would substitute cooperation for competition through the cooperative societies, Mr. Arthur said what the Consumers Council was trying to secure was that the cooperative societies should be given a monopoly of the supply and distribution of foodstuffs throughout the Kingdom, to the extinction of the private trader and shopkeeper. The Amalgamated Trades Association, he added, had come into existence to prevent this enslavement of British enterprise. They believed that the policy of competition, based on personal energy and initiative, had been a prime factor in building up Great Britain's commercial greatness, and that to abandon that policy would be to condemn British trade to stagnation and decay.

AUSTRALIA TO HAVE NEW WOOL COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Australasian News Office
MELBOURNE, Victoria.—Early in January an important movement toward the cooperative handling of Australian wool was announced in the shape of a Federated Wool Selling Brokers Association of Australia. It was announced that as a complement to this association, a national wool council was being formed to represent all parties in the Commonwealth's wool industry. It will be remembered that recently Sir John Higgins, chairman of the government's central wool committee, told a deputation from the wool trade that with proper combination Australia could dictate its own wool prices to the world. This combination, of course, would only take effect when the federal government ceased, on June 30, 1920, to control the export of wool under the Imperial Purchase Scheme.

The new brokers association and the projected national wool council may be considered an outcome of the government's pool. On June 30 there will still remain in Australia 1,000,000 bales of wool awaiting shipment and another 1,000,000 bales on the water or awaiting realization in England. In view of this huge accumulation, the inadequate shipping facilities and the difficulty of financing overseas wool credits, the necessity for careful cooperation of all sections of the wool trade has been emphasized by those who favor a cooperative scheme. The proposed national wool council will be composed of 12 selling brokers, and 12 representatives of the wool powers, the chairman being chosen from the growers. The first problem before the council will be the marketing of the 1920-21 clip.

NATIONALIZATION THE PROGRAM OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MATLOCK, England.—Lord Hartington, addressing a meeting at Matlock on the subject of nationalization, said the Labor Party was rather fashionable at the moment, and it was getting more votes than the Unionists expected. The Labor Party's plan was nationalization of the railways, the coal mines, and the means of production. They should, however, be very careful before they took that plunge. They had seen state control in the war, and they had seen the hash made of it. They could not get the same attention from a government department as they could from even the worst private employer.

It was argued that nationalization would cure industrial unrest and that the people would be better satisfied, but the recent railway strike was against the government, and he held that had the control been in the hands of the companies, there would have been no strike. Nationalization, he declared, would make things worse and not better, and it must therefore be fought. Touching upon the Irish question, Lord Hartington said his solution was to give Ireland three years to think matters over and then to let them vote for independence or union, and if they chose independence, Ireland should be separated, with certain strategic points retained by the English.

VILLAGE MOVEMENT GROWS IN FLANDERS

Portuguese and Spanish Villages to Be Established to Commemorate Efforts and Sacrifices Made During the War

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—Most interesting movements are on foot and have taken a practical shape for the establishment of Spanish and Portuguese villages in Flanders and France by way of some recognition, from different points of view, of the sacrifices made in the war. It appears that the initiative in this matter came from Portugal, and that it was due in the first place to the proposal and enthusiasm of a well-known artist, Leal da Camara, who proposed that a Portuguese village should be built and equipped in Flanders to commemorate the participation of Portugal in the war, and the heroic efforts and sacrifices of her soldiers.

The idea was seized upon eagerly by the Portuguese people, and a committee was formed, with Leal da Camara as secretary, to take steps to carry it into execution. Promises of support have been abundant. The Portuguese colony in Paris, and also in other parts of France, has signified a desire to assist, and in the case of Paris has indicated a wish to build a certain number of houses in the village on its own account. Assistance has also been offered from Brazil and other places abroad, and altogether it appears that the Portuguese project is in a fair way to realization. Meetings, conferences, and lectures in connection with it are being held frequently, and the poet-soldier, Augusto Casimiro, has been taking a prominent part in them. That is the Portuguese scheme as it has been represented and as it has caught the imagination of a considerable section of the Spanish people, who feel that they would like to do something of the same kind.

Spanish Sympathy With Allies

But the Spanish, of course, in a matter of this kind, are in a very different position from the Portuguese. The latter participated openly in the war, but the former did not. In Madrid the village movement has been strongly supported by the "Heraldo de Madrid," while in the provinces, notably in Galicia, there is a disposition not merely to assist the scheme but to start movements for the establishment of independent villages of their own. It is generally suggested that such action is well justified by Spanish sympathy with the Allies, and especially with France, and Spanish reverence for the glorious heroism of the soldiers who fell for the great cause.

But it is interesting to note also that other reasons are given, and that one of them is that, after all, Spain did participate in the war through the medium of Catalonia, who sent 25,000 volunteers to fight on all the fronts, of which as many as 10,000 made the supreme sacrifice, that they fought heroically, and did splendid service. That will always be to the credit of Catalonia. Relatives of the Alcaide were among those who fought with the Allies. But Catalonia was different from the rest of Spain, and it is notable that this movement originates not in Catalonia but in other parts. However, there is merit in it, and it is being prosecuted with enthusiasm.

Iberian Peninsula's Share

Among those who are giving it strong support is the well-known writer, Miguel de Maeztu, who says that the project when completed will represent a bit of Spain amid the scene of sacrifice and will be a small contribution from the Spanish people to the great work of reconstruction. It is said that the Portuguese village will represent perpetually the heroic sacrifices of the Portuguese soldiers, and that will be the most poetic expression of the national recognition of those who fell in those regions, while the Spanish village will represent the friendly offering of the Francophile Spaniards who were closely concerned with the fortunes of their friends and constantly assisted the Allies from their private resources voluntarily.

"The Spanish village and the Portuguese village," it is said, "will not in any sense be contradictory to each other, but will show to France and the whole world that the Iberian peninsula took part in the great struggle to the extent of their respective international possibilities." The "Heraldo de Madrid" says that it is indispensable that Spain should prove to her neighbor, France, the sympathy she has with that great Nation, and says that, as is intended by the Portuguese, a beginning should be made of the village by the construction of a square which should contain public establishments including a school, an ethnographical museum, and a place in which Spanish manufacturers and business men may exhibit the national products. In the provinces the chief movement is in Galicia where it has been set on foot by the poet Fernandez Mato, and strongly supported in the columns of the "Voz de Galicia." It is proposed by the Galicians that they should set up a village of their own in France.

INDUSTRIAL SITUATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—The industrial position has reached a remarkable stage. The coal miners are demanding a six-hour day and the abolition of contract work, and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers has served all employers, including the government railways, with a notice stating that they require a big increase in wages and a 44-hour week. Over a score of big steamers, on Australian articles, which admit of a

termination of engagement on 24 hours' notice after return to the original port, are idle owing to a strike of coastal engineers. Metalliferous miners, coachmakers, bakers, junior car cleaners, storemen, packers, drivers, firemen, and engine cleaners, have been awarded increases in accordance with the recent decision of the Board of Trade. Building employers have voluntarily conceded a big increase in wages to all employees and a 44-hour week to many. These terms have been accepted.

One feature of current troubles is that many of the unions no longer, as before, demand that employers shall confer. They formulate their claims, and regard them as an ultimatum. This especially applies to engineers, the iron trades workers and the miners. Leading unionists say that they are following the example of the profiteers, who put their own price on their goods, and customers can either pay it or go without. They claim the right to do the same with their labor. This might portend a return to freedom of contract, but for the coercion exercised by unions over dissidents who would prefer to remain at work. It should be mentioned also that the shearers, who are an important branch of the Australian Workers' Union, are demanding that that body shall fall into line with the One Big Union, which aims at "direct action."

EDUCATION POLICY IN TUNIS DEFENDED

French Made Use of Everything Good in Existing Machinery With Idea of Improving It

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—In an article in the "Journal des Débats," Louis Machuel, formerly in charge of education in Tunis, has replied to an article which appeared in the "Humanité," on "Public Teaching in Tunis." In this article Paul Cambon and Louis Machuel are criticized. The latter declares that this article is full of so much wrong information and distortion of the truth, that he felt it necessary to reply to it. Were such statements to go unanswered they might cast discredit on French diplomacy, and especially the work of Mr. Cambon, who had the heavy duty of organizing the French protectorate in Tunis.

Methods Not Interfered With

Mr. Machuel relates that when he was introduced with the lack of organizing public instruction in Tunis in 1883 Mr. Cambon asked him what his ideas were concerning the instruction to be given to the natives and also the instruction of Muhammadans. He answered that a discreet but constant watch should be exercised over Muhammadan instruction, without interfering in the methods employed by the professors or in the programs of their studies.

Mr. Cambon replied that this was precisely his own opinion. He wished to utilize everything that existed in the way of administration, teaching, and finances, so as to convince the natives that France had come to their country as a real protector, as a friend, with the deep desire of utilizing all that was good in the machinery already working—with the idea of suppressing abuses and injustices, and in appealing to all who would accept its authority.

Institutions Maintained

Mr. Machuel declares that these were the directing ideas of all their policy with the natives so far as teaching was concerned. They maintained the existing institutions and did not destroy them. Mr. Cambon had him made director of public teaching in Tunisia by a decree of His Highness the Bey. He thus became director of all instruction, that of the mosques as well as the other academic establishments. Some natives were troubled by this, some students of the great mosque even protested, and a poster was pasted up in the court of the great mosque threatening him. Instead of being intimidated, Mr. Machuel went about as usual. His first endeavor was to inspire confidence in the teachers of the great mosque. He visited the best known among them; he established bonds of real friendship between the Sheikh ul Islam, Sidi Ahmed Belkhdja, and the Resident-General. He even persuaded the Sheikh to make a formal visit on the representative of France, which visit was immediately returned, and produced the best possible effect upon the minds of the Muhammadans. Mr. Machuel also declares that everything possible was done to leave the students entirely free, but he arranged that the examinations in Arabic which had taken place in private, should be held in public, thus abolishing certain abuses.

Finances Improved

The finances of the Sadiki College soon became prosperous again under French direction, so that it was possible not only to increase the personnel and to choose it from the universities, but also to install the pupils in a well-situated house where they had all the comforts and resources of a modern college. Now almost all of the high state officials in Tunis are former pupils of the Sadiki College. Then there were the Kouttabes—primary Koranic schools which number as many as 120 in Tunis alone, and which were formerly entirely neglected, being without supervision, direction, or curriculum. These schools were staffed by ignorant natives whose only merit was to know the Koran, but whose education was always nonexistent. Mr. Machuel tried to reform these establishments and had them inspected regularly by a Muhammadan professor; he even caused a special normal school to be created for the preparation of teachers, which school was placed under the direction of the great mosque. In conclusion, he affirms that the French protectorate has been very useful to Muhammadan natives, and that it had opened for them the road of progress.

PROHIBITION CAUSE IN NEW ZEALAND

Recent Referendum Lost by a Small Majority—Present License System to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The votes cast at the prohibition referendum, held in December last, as called to The Christian Science Monitor recently, are as follows: For the continuance of the licensing system, 240,995; for state purchase and control, 32,145; for prohibition, 270,178. The Prohibitionists were thus 2968 votes short of the majority required to carry the issue. New Zealand will therefore remain wet, and the present license system will continue. At the same time there is keen satisfaction among all temperance supporters at the fact that prohibition, while it did not equal the combined votes for continuance and state control, had made great progress since the last poll.

Undemocratic Legislation

The law under which the referendum was taken provided that any issue, in order to be carried, must have an absolute majority of the votes polled, and that if no issue secures such a majority, continuance shall be deemed to be carried. In other words, prohibition has got to beat continuance and state control combined, and on the figures given above it has failed to do this by a narrow margin.

The liquor trade has been able to entrench itself in New Zealand behind legislation that cannot be regarded as democratic. For many years the Prohibition Party labored in vain to break down the barrier of the three-fifths majority. At the national prohibition poll of 1911, 259,945 votes were cast for prohibition and 205,661 for continuance. The liquor trade won, because a three-fifths majority was required to carry an issue. In the next national poll, the figures were: Prohibition, 247,217; continuance, 257,442. This apparent turn of public opinion was due very largely to the war. The Prohibitionists were unable to fight with their accustomed vigor, and the liquor interests made the most of the revenue aspects of their trade. Then came the special licensing poll of April 1919, brought about by an insistent

public demand for the suppression of the trade on the score of national efficiency.

Issues in April

The issues in April last were: (1) Continuance and (2) prohibition with compensation to the trade. The amount of compensation was to be \$4,500,000. The compensation, which was offered for that occasion only, was rejected by many Prohibitionists, and the trade were quick to point out that by waiting for the normal licensing poll seven or eight months later the people could vote for prohibition without compensation. Prohibition was therefore defeated by a narrow majority, due to the votes of the soldiers then abroad, but in order to secure the special poll, the Prohibitionists had accepted the three-issue ballot paper. The trade lost the advantage of the three-fifths majority provision, but gained a new advantage by the triangular vote.

As the Prohibitionists have suffered defeat in the latest campaign, they will have to wait three years, under the present law, for another referendum. They will try, in the meantime, to eliminate the state purchase issue, or in the alternative to secure the adoption of preferential voting. They regard the state purchase issue as a mere device for splitting votes and enabling the trade to win by default. This is not altogether a just view, since there are very many people in New Zealand who would like to try state control, but the small number of votes cast for that issue is an indication that it was not regarded seriously on this occasion. The government may be induced to eliminate it and leave prohibition and continuance to a direct contest in 1922. If that is done the decision will not be in doubt.

SOUTH AFRICA TO HOLD EXHIBIT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—The first exhibition of the South African Academy is to be held in Johannesburg this month. The Governor-General, Lord Buxton, has consented to be president.

WOMEN GIVEN A CLUBHOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The Detroit Federation of Women's Clubs has been presented with a home valued at \$100,000 by John F. Dodge. The property had been occupied by the club for five years for a rental of \$1 a year.

LONDON'S NEED OF HIGH BUILDINGS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Some interesting ideas for reforms in the City of London were put forward in the course of after-dinner speeches on the subject "London as I Would Like to See It" on the occasion of the ninth dinner of the London Society at the Royal Adelaide Rooms, Strand, at which Sir William Davison, M. P., presided.

Sir Martin Conway advocated the construction of high buildings as the only means of dealing with the needs of the increasing population. "The only hope I can see for London," he said, "if it is going to spread like a hideous web over the whole of the home counties, is by constructing the buildings widely and by building them high. There is no comparison between living in a high building, near the top of it, and living in a low building and near the bottom of it. If I had my way I would knock down all the main streets, acres at a time, and in the great open spaces which would be left I would build the highest buildings it is possible to erect. I would like to see the whole of the East End laid flat and set up on end."

Sir Martin drew an imaginary picture of London containing a number of gigantic communal buildings, 30 to 40 stories in height, and covering large areas and housing thousands of people. These buildings would be surrounded by spaces and would be heated from a central source, and the furniture would be mostly supplied fixed, as in the case of smaller flats in New York, which would mean a minimum of work.

By these means he considered the entire population of London could be accommodated without crowding on London's existing site. Sir Martin strongly objected to garden cities. "Let us make London a town that people can live in," he said, "and not one which they must live outside." Garden cities, he maintained, necessarily accommodated only a very small number of people to the acre, and if the population of London were going to be accommodated in such a widespread fashion they were going to destroy some of the best of England and turn it into a half-and-half kind of town and country compromise. The effect of the continual construction of garden cities would be to multiply railways and tubes and intensify their congestion.

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THE ATTRACTIONS OF PORTUGAL

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
It is difficult for those who have enjoyed the delights so lavishly offered by Portugal for the enjoyment of those who cross her border to understand why this much blessed country should be pervaded by a spirit of social and political unrest.

Surely this temporary chaos does not reflect the temper of the Portuguese people, who are as industrious as any people of Europe. There is little crime of a serious nature. The reorganization of the Civil Guard of Spain and the suppression of the brigands that infested the south have driven a few of the undesirables over the frontier into Portugal. Nevertheless, one is as secure in the most remote country districts of Portugal, as he would be in any populous city in America. One would hesitate in America to leave his luggage on a station platform and go to wait for an hour or more while waiting for a train. One need have no fear that it will be disturbed in Portugal. In many parts of the republic, if one offers a coin to a peasant for a service, the act is not understood. "May one not serve without reward?" will often be asked by those to whom the coin would bring some real benefit.

A Primitive Distinction

The isolation of the agricultural classes from the larger cities, there being not so good transport facilities as one might desire, especially in the southern portion, gives a primitive distinction to these simple and thrifty toilers whose virtues are many and whose vices are few, and who still retain their quaint and picturesque costume.

Lisbon, without doubt the "Happy Julia" of the Romans, and according to tradition known during the occupation of the Phoenicians as Pleasant Bay, fully justifies the name by its picturesque situation. Sitting like a royal lady upon her throne of hills, she smiles upon the Tagus, that has journeyed past the Moorish vistas of Toledo to blend its waters with the sea.

As guest of the Portuguese Government the writer secured unusual facilities for the enjoyment, not only of Portugal's natural charms, but of its social and artistic delights. Oporto, the seaport of Leixoes, three miles away and reached by trolley, is next in importance to Lisbon in population and commercial consequence. At this point we were taken in charge by Dr. Jose d'Athayde, director, and Mr. Weissman, secretary of the Propaganda Society of Portugal, who for many weeks guided our touristic ship to the many sea and inland ports of that dominion of enchantment.

Cork Products

One of Oporto's most important industries is the fabrication of cork products, the largest consumer among the nations being the United States. The product enters largely into the manufacture of floor coverings. This useful contribution of nature was used as a stopper for vessels as early as the time of Horace (Odes III 8). It is the outer layer of the bark of the evergreen tree of the oak family, and the tree must attain 15 or 20 years' growth before the bark can be utilized, and then the first and second strippings are too coarse for use except for net floats or for fanning purposes.

The third stripping yields a bark compressible, and having the elastic properties that are necessary for commercial use.

The bark is removed from the tree every eight or nine years, and unlike many other trees, is renewed every 10 years.

After the outer surface of the bark has been scraped and cleaned, it is placed on a flat surface and heated. This closes the pores, and what is termed giving "nerve" to the bark, completes the preliminary treatment. The bark is now ready for whatever use the manufacturer intends it.

Oporto also boasts the studios of Portugal's most eminent sculptor, Teixeira Lopes. His wonderful chateau is a veritable castle and a treasure house of sculptured figures and half-finished models. It is due to the modesty of Mr. Lopes only, that the world has not become more familiar with his objects of art, though many Portuguese cities hold monuments of massive size as testimonials to his genius. The Bourse, a building of Moorish architecture, reflects the period of the Moor and holds many sculptured portraits of statesmen and historians who have marked the intellectual progress of Portugal.

A morning full of sunshine that seemed almost unreal in its warm opal tints found us on our way to Braga, the Mecca of the western Iberian peninsula. This ancient city was founded in 296 B. C.

Motoring to San Merio, on the summit of which stands a church that

looks over the rolling and verdant hills from an altitude of 1500 feet, we saw the Douro of poetic fame winding in its serpentine beauty through the vineyards and luxuriant gardens of camellias and flowering trees, so numerous in all parts of Portugal.

At a quaint hotel lunch was served by a group of maidens whose costumes were bedight with all the colors of the rainbow, the sea, and the autumn sunset. Upon the breast of each were countless hand-wrought pieces of the goldsmith's craft, many of them treasures handed down from one generation to another, and valued as priceless heirlooms by the owner. The luncheon was followed by a visit to the modern, Celtic ruin, and the evening was spent in the Posseido gardens, at which place we met Mr. Emerson, a nephew of Ralph Waldo Emerson, who was a devoted friend and companion during our stay in Oporto.

The Athens of Iberia

Coimbra, Athens of Iberia, has many charms, both of the present and the past, that are of delightful interest. The Renaissance library, one of the most beautiful examples of medieval architecture in Europe, is a part of the university building, holding within its ancient walls treasures in book and manuscript perhaps not excelled in any university library in Europe.

Here assemble about 1000 students from every part of Portugal and every colonial possession.

In the Assembly Hall, a much-mutilated life-size portrait of King Carlos hangs as silent evidence that Portugal has gone the way of many kingdoms in this our day and genera-

of-war in the harbor. Assuming the salute was intended to honor the guests of the fête, no attention was paid to the thundering of the guns. Loud explosions were heard in the



"A morning full of sunshine that seemed almost unreal"

palace grounds, and an attendant approached the King and advised him that the Palace was being bombed by the Revolutionists, who had taken over the ships in the harbor; that he must flee for his life. The young Manoel called his waiter and asked

that had been made at Antwerp, comprising 46 in all, many of gigantic size.

For 15 years this vast army of laborers worked, before the body structure was ready for the 342 monks who were waiting to take possession in the name of their king. King John was so pleased with the chimneys and regarded the price as so reasonable, that, since his purse knew no limit, he ordered another set, adding also another grand tower in which to place them. As each set of chimneys cost the kingdom \$1,500,000 they maintain the dignity of being autocrats among bells. John, fearing his subjects would resent his lavish expenditures, ordered that all bills be destroyed after payment.

The Coimbra University buildings stand atop an inclining mound, in the shape of a broken quadrangle. Its form is much more monastic than collegiate. Its library holds treasures of both artistic and literary interest, including a fifteenth century Hebrew Bible, one of the earlier examples of the typographers' art dating 1477 and printed in Mayence.

The garb of the students is a flowing robe, and with their swarthy complexions, black hair, and no hats, standing in groups, they make a scene, with the background of nature, of picturesque and impressive interest.

Montserrat

It was at this place and in a conversation with Dr. Jose d'Athayde that we learned of the charms of Pena Castle and of "Montserrat," the home of an American lady, formerly Miss Tennessee Claflin, who wedded Sir Frederick Cooke, son of a London merchant of St. Paul's Churchyard. Lady Cooke is the daughter of the founder of the firm of H. B. Claflin of New York.

During our visit to "Montserrat" we

were welcomed by General Sartorius and his wife. The general being in the Indian service, and on leave of absence, was occupying the dream palace during the visit of Sir Frederick and Lady Cooke to their English estate.

The father of Sir Frederick, Sir Francis Cooke, was honored by the Portuguese title of Visconde de Montserrat.

The furnishings of Montserrat are ornate, and reflect the fondness of its proprietors for the eastern style of lavish and extravagantly carved furniture.

From the Moorish windows of this carved palace, we viewed gardens of enchanting beauty, revealing in camellias and azaleas, lemon and orange trees in full flower and fruit; and beyond, the glen of Montserrat, a gem in a fine setting of nature's handiwork—a joy to the eye.

CANADIAN TEXTILE PRICES LOW

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario — "Canadian manufacturers who were able to manufacture their goods from the raw materials had placed textiles on the market at a lower price than had any other country in the world," A. R. Auld, the retiring chairman of the wholesale dry goods section of the Board of Trade, told the members present at the annual meeting. "The dry goods trade of Toronto and the



"Man holds out his hand and nature responds lavishly"

Province should not let the year pass without expressing their appreciation of the work done by Canadian manufacturers of textiles," he said. He predicted further increases in prices in all kinds of goods, and especially in the finer lines of woolsens, silks, cottons, and linens. "The market is bared of goods than it was 12 months ago," he stated, "the large stocks manufactured and in store for the armies at that time having been consumed by the civilian trade."

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MUSIC

The Music of Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — The principal musical events recently have been the concerts given in Orchestra Hall respectively by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. The former organization offered at its concerts on February 6 and 7 a program of great attractiveness, one in which the old and the new were mingled with effective results to the ear. Bach and Mozart represented the ancient order of things and Florent Schmitt and Rimsky-Korsakoff the modern; moreover, Mr. Stock brought forward a connecting link in the form of the Haydn variations by Brahms.

Florent Schmitt's contribution was "The Tragedy of Salome." This is an arrangement in the form of a suite of a mimedrama which originally had been produced at the Théâtre des Arts, Paris, in 1907, and which it had been intended to stage for Pavley and Oukrainsky during the season of the Chicago Opera Association here. Owing to the demands made by Tchaikovsky's "Bouduin" and Carpenter's "The Birthday of the Infanta," Schmitt's work had to be shelved for the time being and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra thus became the first to give Schmitt's music to the town. There can be no doubt concerning the picturesqueness of that music. "The Tragedy of Salome" needs, to be sure, the stage action to make it quite convincing, but even without the miming and the scenic pictures of Herod's palace and the Dead Sea the piece made manifest remarkable excitement. The virtuosity of its interpretation was admirable indeed. Mr. Stock, as well as his listeners, had reason to feel great pride in the perfection of the playing.

A suite from Rimsky-Korsakoff's opera "Le Coq d'Or" followed "The Tragedy of Salome." This music, too, was performed for the first time in Chicago. The pieces had not been arranged by the composer for the concert room, but by his friends Glazounoff and Steinberg, who conducted the suite after Rimsky-Korsakoff had passed away in 1908. Like most of the Russian master's music, this proved to be highly colored, and with the oriental tinge that is so marked a feature of his art. Mr. Stock's inclusion of the suite was due to the circumstance that Miss Mabel Garrison, who was the soloist of the

occasion, had elected to sing the "Hymn to the Sun," which has proved to be the most popular excerpt from "Le Coq d'Or." She negotiated the difficult passage work of that song and the not less difficult intervals of it with impressive skill. But few sopranos could have been as successful in that department of interpretation as Miss Garrison was, but there are some who could have sung the cantilene of the hymn which the Queen of Shechem offers to the sun with greater warmth. The soloist also was heard in an aria from Mozart's "Magic Flute," an aria which was excellently sung. The remainder of the program comprised Felix Motil's version of Bach's second concerto and the variations on a theme of Haydn by Brahms. In these the orchestra again demonstrated its paramount claims to fame.

The Detroit Symphony Orchestra held the attention of local connoisseurs on Sunday, February 8. One of the matters in connection with the performance that proved to be truly impressive was the remarkable gift for orchestral direction made manifest by Ossip Gabrilowitsch. To be a conductor of the first class means more than the gestures made by a director at a concert before his men. It is the process of building up, of making much out of little, the tireless labors at rehearsal, the continuous study of material in the orchestra as well as of the scores that count in the end. Mr. Gabrilowitsch has wrought astonishing results with his men. Most of them are young men and their work has in it much of the freshness and exuberance of youth. The playing of the overture to "Oberon," for instance, possessed the breeziness, the vitality, the inspiration that can be given to it by performers who have not yet been wearied by the constant grinding of masterpieces in the mills of time. The emotional qualities of the Slav came out fiercely in Mr. Gabrilowitsch's reading of the fifth symphony by Tchaikowsky. This was full of passion and fire and gave the orchestra admirable opportunities to disclose their fervidity of feeling and their highly trained perception of the effectiveness of nuances. The same things also were set forth in the playing of the prelude to and the "Love-Death" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde." In addition to the pieces that have been named there was given the D minor concerto for piano by Mozart, the solo part of which was played with beauty of tone and feeling and with lovely delicacy by Mr. Gabrilowitsch. The orchestra, during the interpretation of the concerto, was skillfully directed by Victor Kolar, a member of the first violin section.

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FROM LAKES TO SEA BY ST. LAWRENCE

L. J. Burpee Says if Proposed Waterway Can Justify Cost Commercially, Project Will Doubtless Be Carried Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—"The first steps have been taken in what, unless all signs fail, will be the biggest and most far-reaching investigation the International Joint Commission has yet undertaken," said L. J. Burpee, secretary for Canada, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on his return from the commission's executive meeting in New York.

"The commission, since its organization 10 years ago, has had before it a number of questions of more than ordinary importance to the people of the United States and Canada, notably the pollution of boundary waters investigation, the lake of the woods problem, the water power situation at Sault Ste. Marie, which involved the regulation of the levels of Lake Superior, and the complicated irrigation question in Montana and Alberta. But it is safe to say that none of these approached in importance or difficulty the problem which the governments of the two countries have now put before the commission for investigation and report; that is, the proposed deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the sea. Mr. Burpee, who has been making a special study of some of the phases of this question for the commission, was asked by the interviewer to define a little more in detail just what was involved in the investigation. He explained that the specific terms of the reference called for a report as to what further improvement in the St. Lawrence River, between Montreal and Lake Ontario, would be necessary to make it navigable for deep-draft vessels of either lake or ocean-going type; whether the proposed improvement should take the form of lateral canals similar to the present canals, but of course of much greater capacity, or of a scheme of canalizing the river; that is, building a series of immense dams across the river from the Canadian to the United States shore, each provided with a lock capable of accommodating the largest type of lake freighter, and transforming the intervening rapids into a series of deep-water pools, or, finally, combining the latter scheme with a plan for developing water power; what the cost would be of each of these schemes, either for a 25-foot waterway or for a 30-foot waterway; to what extent the improvement would develop the resources, commerce, and industry of the United States and Canada; and what traffic, both incoming and outgoing, would probably be carried upon the proposed route, both at its inception and in the future.

A "Pretty Large Order"

"You can readily see," said Mr. Burpee, "that this is a pretty large order. The engineering features are, for the present, in the hands of an international board of engineers, one of the members being appointed by the Government of the United States and the other by the Government of Canada. This board is to assemble all the existing data, have field surveys made to supplement it where necessary, prepare plans and estimates, and put the results of its work before the commission. In the meantime, the commission will go very fully into all the other features of this many-sided question, studying it from every possible angle, and, as one of the most effective means of gathering information, will hold a series of public hearings at various points on both sides of the boundary, at which every one competent to throw light on the problem, whether favorable or unfavorable to the proposed waterway, will be given an opportunity of expressing his views.

"So far the commission has only worked out a tentative plan of procedure, and has decided to have a preliminary hearing at Buffalo on March 1. This hearing is merely to get a general view of the question and of the interests involved in it. At a later date, hearings will be held at a number of cities, ranging from Montreal to Duluth, and possibly farther west."

Scope of Investigation

In answer to a question as to the probable scope of the investigation, Mr. Burpee explained that, although the actual questions were confined to the upper St. Lawrence, it would be impossible to answer them intelligently without going much farther

afield. To some extent at least, the proposed St. Lawrence deep waterway would have to be considered as part of the larger problem, the creation of a great thoroughfare, navigable for ocean-going ships, from the head of the Great Lakes to the Atlantic. The upper St. Lawrence, he pointed out, was but a single link in a chain of waterways. Traveling eastward from Lake Superior, the first obstacle was at Sault Ste. Marie, where both the United States and Canadian governments already had canals capable of taking the largest type of lake freighters.

"The next obstacle was at the foot of Lake Huron. Between lakes Huron and Erie the United States Government had deepened the channels until today the Detroit River carried annually the largest traffic of any waterway in the world. Between lakes Erie and Ontario the Canadian Government now had the Welland Canal, with an effective depth of 14 feet, and was building the new Welland Ship Canal, which would have a depth of 25 and ultimately 30 feet. This brought the deep waterway down to the foot of Lake Ontario. Skipping the upper St. Lawrence, where the existing Canadian canals have a depth of 14 feet, the last link in the chain is the St. Lawrence channel, from Montreal to the sea, which the Canadian Government has deepened to 30 feet, and is now extending to 35 feet.

Commercial Side of Question

"Similarly," said Mr. Burpee, "while the principal object is to ascertain the most feasible and economical method of getting the maximum development out of this international thoroughfare for transportation purposes, and incidentally for the creation of power—and the incidental benefit may very well prove the more important factor—it is hardly practicable to do this without considering many other questions that are tied up with the main problem, such as the character, draft, and development of lake shipping and its relation to ocean shipping; the advantages and disadvantages of alternative water routes to the sea; the relationship between water and rail transport; the effect of various development projects on riparian and other interests along the upper St. Lawrence; the growth of population and industry throughout the St. Lawrence basin, and their interests in the proposed route; the attitude toward the project of the larger regions of population, such as the eastern states, the middle western states and the western states, eastern Canada and the prairie provinces.

"Unquestionably the commercial side of the question must, in the last analysis, have a determining influence. If it can be established with reasonable certainty that the commerce that would make use of the proposed waterway would be of sufficient importance to justify its cost, there can be little doubt that the project will eventually be carried out. If, on the other hand, the evidence should point the other way, it would remain to be considered whether the incidental power would be sufficiently valuable to justify the waterway. There are, of course, many other factors that enter into the problem, and all these would no doubt have to be carefully weighed before a just balance could be reached."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF SEAMEN'S UNION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—Satisfaction with the progress made in the organization of seamen in European countries and the belief that there will be at least a measure of success along these lines in Asiatic countries, were expressed by the committee on international relations of the International Seamen's Union of America, which held its twenty-third annual convention in this city recently.

"The publicity propaganda against the Seamen's Act," said Andrew Furuseth, president of the union, in his annual report, "should be met by a counter-propaganda on our part to the limit of our resources. The Seamen's Act has been aptly termed Magna Carta of American Seamen, and no sacrifices, financial or otherwise, made for its preservation should be deemed too costly."



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RUSSIA FIGHTING FOR CENTRALISM

Ten States Have Been Detached—Bolsheviks Visualize a Communist Russia, but Coextensive With Vanished Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Russian Empire, which was one of the largest political units in the history of the world, no longer exists. It is not simply that the Tsar, with his tradition of absolutism, is gone. The change is deeper. The non-Russian nationalities have asserted their right to independence and have set up governments of their own. Some of the allied statesmen do not seem to be aware of this. They talk about the dismemberment of Russia as if it were a future possibility, and discuss it pro and con. And all the while, Russia's break-up is an accomplished fact.

These new governments cannot be left out of the reckoning in considering Russian affairs. Of the 10 states which have detached themselves from greater Russia, two have already been recognized by the entente, Finland and Poland. Two more have just been accepted as nations by the Supreme Council at Paris, Georgia and Azerbaijan. The Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, have been dealt with as independent powers by the Allies, but the degree to which they are recognized is still a little vague. The largest of all the groups, the Ukrainians, have been wholly ignored, although their republic is now more than two years old.

Thinking in Old Terms

The reason is that the journalists and the politicians are still thinking in old terms. The name of Russia used to mean something: a vast state, politically compact. For that easy conception it is now proposed to substitute a dozen smaller entities. It seems confusing at the outset. But it is impossible to lose sight of these non-Russian states in dealing with Russia's future. There are not merely two parties in Russia today: the Bolsheviks and the reactionaries. There are three. In addition to the two just named, there exist the border states, already self-governing, already self-determining, whose object is to be recognized as independent powers by the Allies and by the rest of the world.

The Bolsheviks said long ago that they believed in the self-determination of races and were willing to put theory into practice in the case of the non-Russian peoples of the former Empire. But one of their first acts was to make unprovoked war upon Ukraine. They did this not because of any economic or political necessity, but because they were heirs to the traditions of conquest and expansion. From the other direction came General Denikin and his forces, ostensibly wanting to fight the Bolsheviks, but in reality attacking the Ukrainians. It was not that they wanted the Reds to prosper, but that they dreaded above all things the dissolution of the old Russian centralism. General Denikin hoped, until his collapse came, for a reestablishment

of the old Royalist Russia within the boundaries of that former state. The Bolsheviks visualize a communist Russia—but one coextensive with the vanished Empire. Both parties want to hold on to Ukraine. Both will fight for it. And Ukraine will defend itself against them, just as it has been doing for the last two years, in order to retain its freedom.

Community of Interest

This community of interest may lead to a working alliance between the Bolsheviks and the reactionaries. Stranger things have happened. Not long ago, certain Russian nationalists of the old school came out publicly in Washington, and said that, if the Allies recognized the border states, they would be obliged to turn to the Bolsheviks in order that Russia could be preserved intact. If such a combination should actually be formed, it would mean more obstacles for the struggling Ukrainian republic to surmount, but it would not mean that the republic must fall.

The Ukrainians have every basis of nationality to warrant their separate state. They speak a different language, display different physical characteristics and have an art and civilization of their own. Economically they have always suffered from being in the Russian Empire. They do not expect to be an isolated people; they desire and expect the closest trade relations with Russia and with other nations. But they prefer to stand on a political foundation of their own making. Eventually they will achieve this, if indeed they have not already done so. It was Prof. Paul Millukoff himself, that inveterate Centralist, who said in 1914: "The Ukrainian movement is thoroughly democratic. It is, so to speak, carried on by the people itself. For this reason, it is impossible to crush it."

INCREASE IN NEW YORK TAX EXPLAINED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The tax rate for 1920 is \$2.49 for Manhattan, \$2.54 for the Bronx, \$2.55 for Brooklyn, \$2.56 for Queens, and \$2.55 for Richmond, an increase over the 1919 rate of 19 points in Brooklyn and Queens, 17 in Manhattan and the Bronx, and 14 in Richmond.

Charles L. Craig, city controller, says that there is no relation whatever between the new tax rate and high rents. The tax rate increase is much less than reports had indicated, on the basis of which had been attempts to justify high rents. The controller points out that the increased tax rate, if spread out over say, 80 apartment houses, would mean an increase of \$10 a year, or less than \$1 a month for each apartment.

He also explains that while prohibition has deprived the city of excise moneys nearly equaling the increase, the taxpayers have the benefit for this year only of payments received on October 1, last, amounting to \$6,150,000. He says the abnormal increase in the rate above the eight or nine points that might have been expected, was caused by the levying of an assessment of \$7,708,828.51 for the widening of Seventh Avenue and Varick Street.

JUVENILE COURT HAS 15,000 CASES

Cook County (Illinois) Institution Adjusts Cases of 17,000 Youthful Violators of the Law Outside of the Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The Cook County (Illinois) Juvenile Court—the oldest juvenile court in the United States, according to Victor P. Arnold, presiding judge—counting hearings and rehearings, handles about 15,000 cases a year. In addition to this, according to Mr. Arnold, taking the year ending December, 1918 as an example, the court handled 21,000 violators of the law, boys between the ages of 10 and 17 years and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years, in cases that did not primarily get into the court. Out of this number 17,000 were adjusted out of court.

"In other words," said Mr. Arnold to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "that many boys and girls were saved from a court record. The juvenile court has a preventive work, too. It is constructive instead of seeking to tear down, and if possible the cases are kept out of court. It does not mean much to a boy to have a case in the juvenile court," continued the judge, "as a rule, but we like to prevent such a record if possible as 10 or 15 years from now a man may be a leading citizen and there are always groups of people who look for something not praiseworthy in one's record and they like to call attention to the fact that this man has a court record. To many that means only one thing—that he has a criminal record."

Dependent Children Cases

"The same is true of 12,000 cases in the same year of children who were dependent because of the neglect of their parents. Of that number we made a thorough and careful examination. The court deals with the family as the unit of society and not the individual. The court," said Judge Arnold, "has been able to improve conditions in homes, and, as a result, the environment of the child in over 9,000 of the 12,000 cases."

"Personally," continued Judge Arnold, "I do not believe in institutional training. I spend a great deal of time trying to impress upon the parents to do the fair thing. It is better to work

out the problem in the home than to send the children to an institution if this is possible. The children sent to institutions become institutionalized. A fairly good home is a little better than the best institution. Every child is entitled to a home.

"There is a great deal in environment. Many of us do not understand the child's problems. Too often we are too apt to condemn the child. This court is not trying to punish anybody. A problem is presented and the court tries to find out what it is and then makes efforts to work out a solution that is practical. With reference to that, anyone may get a better idea by spending an hour in court and observing the cases. All the patience in the world is necessary. The court must impress the boys with one great thing and that is that they do not realize their own power.

Efforts to Encourage Them

"I try to impress and encourage them in the view that they can, if they have average intelligence and are ambitious, go right through and attain what they seek. I try to get them acquainted with themselves. They do not realize that each has certain functions to perform in the world and that things do not work out right unless they perform their part. Often it is necessary to take a boy into my chamber and work out a plan of procedure.

"A lot of my time is spent with parents, although this court has no jurisdiction over parents, some times with the children and the parents together, and at other times the children are dismissed and the parents are talked to alone. It is sometimes necessary to change conditions in the home. When a boy is put on probation, we do not require the boy to come to the court. We go to his home. We talk with the father, the mother, the sister, the brother. In this way the court gets a contact that cannot be had if the boy is sent to court. The result is that in many cases the probation officers, and most of them are college graduates, become advisers to the families. Many of these families consult the officer if they are considering an investment. This is an ideal situation and there is no end to the good we can accomplish."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OLDTOWN INDIAN NAMED
OLDTOWN, Maine.—Elmer Attean, who has been selected to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, is a son of Mitchell Attean, one of the best known members of the Oldtown tribe of Indians. He is said to be the first Indian to be chosen from this tribe for a West Point training.

SERVICE STAR LEGION AIMS

Organization of Women Relatives of Heroes of World War Plans for Greater America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio.—Mrs. Robert Carlton Morris, national president of the Service Star Legion, has just issued a statement explaining the history and purposes of that organization.

The ideal of the legion, according to the statement, is "to help every community in the United States build the only fitting memorial we can ever hope to erect to our heroes; that is, a greater America, nearer to the ideals of its founders." The legion is a national organization of the women relatives of the men and women of the world war, founded during the war. At the 1919 convention in more 11 organizations which had been operating in different sections of the country under different names were amalgamated.

As outlined in the national constitution, some of the objects of the legion are to protect and preserve American ideals and traditions; to foster and maintain justice, freedom, and democracy; to cooperate in all civic and patriotic work conducted in every community of the United States; to promote and guard the welfare of the soldiers, sailors, and marines who were engaged in the war, and to aid and comfort their families; to preserve the memory of the men and women who sacrificed their lives for the liberty of the world; and to promote, erect, and maintain local, state, and national memorials of the men and women of the war.

The Service Star Legion desires to cooperate with posts of the American Legion, but not as subordinate auxiliaries.

INDIVIDUAL THRIFT URGED

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Cultivation of thrift in individuals as a means of inspiring thrift and economy in the conduct of the federal government was urged by George E. Brock, president of the Home Savings Bank of Boston, in an address before the Vermont Bankers Association. "Wise spending," he added, "is as necessary as wise saving. Thrift does not mean niggardliness. We can indulge ourselves to an extent that would seem luxury to the people of countries in the war-stricken area, but it is incumbent on us to spend wisely."

The Gray Shop

For Women
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Announcement is made at this time that the assortments of new modes in suits are notably complete and varied. In each suit there has been adapted some dominant fashion motif. And in all the same successful result is evident.

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A group of suits at \$95 is especially interesting. These suits, of tricotine, are tailored with exceeding care, so that their simple lines attain the season's distinctive feature—youthfulness—with perfect taste. At \$85 is a group of suits in wool jersey, fashioned on the easy lines of sports apparel.

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SOCIALIST PARTY AS A POLITICAL PARTY

By JOHN SPARGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
In the trial of the five representatives of the Socialist Party at Albany, the attempt is being made to prove that the Socialist Party is not a genuine political party, but a conspiratorial organization which uses the terms and forms of political action, in the parliamentary sense, as a mere camouflage. In support of this charge it is urged (1) that all its elected representatives are sworn to obey the mandates of the party organization even though the latter may conceivably be controlled by non-citizens; (2) that candidates of the party, on accepting nomination, have to place their resignations from the office to which they have been nominated, signed but undated, in the hands of the party officials, so that the resignation can be presented whenever the party deems proper in the event that the person nominated is elected and does not act in accordance with the wishes of the party; (3) that the Socialist Party has officially expressed its approval and support of the soviet government of Russia.

During many years, from the organization of the party to May, 1917, I was active in the Socialist Party. Few men in America have possessed a more thorough and intimate knowledge of the party during those years than I was privileged to possess. I have served as traveling organizer, county chairman, state secretary, state chairman, chairman of the state convention, national committeeman, member of the national executive committee, chairman of resolutions committee in several national conventions, delegate to international congresses, candidate for Congress, for presidential elector, and other offices. I have traveled many thousands of miles, and in every state of the Union, lecturing under the auspices of the party as its accredited spokesman. This outline of my activities is, I believe, quite sufficient in itself to show that I speak with the authority of definite knowledge concerning the question. It is generally known that I left the party because I could not accept or agree to be bound by the anti-war policy adopted by the party referendum subsequent to the national convention at St. Louis in April, 1917. I believed that the policy adopted was calculated to hinder greatly the progress of socialism in this country, and withdrawal did not imply any change of opinion upon Socialist fundamentals.

A Political Organization

Throughout my entire association with the Socialist Party there was never a moment when I had reason to believe or suspect that it was other than a bona fide political organization seeking through open appeal to the electorate to convince a majority of the citizens of America of the desirability of Socialism and striving to obtain, through constitutional parliamentary methods, the authority and power to carry out the Socialist program. Of course, in such a party of protest, there are always individuals and factions who find the parliamentary method too slow and tedious, and who urge resort to what is known as "direct action." As a general rule, these individuals and factions begin in good faith, believing in political action, but disappointment and discouragement produce impatience and unfaith, and they jump at the alluring prospect of finding a short cut to Utopia. Sometimes this attitude is temporary, a mere mood, an episode in their intellectual lives. During such periods they are apt to carry on an agitation in the party in favor of direct action. I have never known an occasion on which the agitation of such individuals or factions became persistent and troublesome when the party failed to expel them. I have known many individuals and groups to be expelled for no other reason than that they opposed political action in the accepted sense of that term. No man or woman has ever been permitted to join the Socialist Party without signing a very definite and unambiguous pledge of belief in political action in the sense of openly appealing to the electorate and using the machinery of the parliamentary struggle. Whenever, as in 1912-13, men have attempted to give a new interpretation to the term "political action," to make it mean "direct action" for political purposes, they have been expelled by the party. To my personal knowledge, the men who are now under trial in Albany have always maintained the party standards in this respect.

A Groundless Charge

Having regard to these facts, and to the fact that the party has gone on making its appeal to the electorate as other parties do, putting forward its candidates in the manner prescribed by law, and that its elected representatives in Congress, state legislatures and municipal bodies beyond question conform to the legal forms and general usages of parliamentary action, the charge that the Socialist Party has not been in good faith a political party seems to me to fail to the ground.

It is, of course, true that up to the present time aliens, minors, and women—non-citizens—have been permitted to participate in the affairs of the Socialist Party. Whether this ought to be so or not is a debatable question. There are two sides to it, as to all questions, and much may be said on either side. On the whole, my mind has increasingly tended to the view that it is not a desirable condition, but I have not felt like being dogmatic on the point. It is well known to me that within the party itself there has been an earnest effort to deal with the serious question in an effective manner. For example, in New Jersey and, I believe, in other

states, non-citizens have not been permitted to participate in any affairs of the party which would permit them to exercise the slightest influence in the selection of officials or of candidates for office, or in the direction of the elected representatives of the party. Moreover, it is a common practice of the party to refuse admission to aliens who do not pledge themselves to make immediate application for citizenship.

Undoubtedly, upon the face of it, the requirements in the party constitution and laws that its representatives elected to public office must submit to instructions by the paid membership of the party, and that nominees for public office must hand over to the party signed but undated resignation blanks, appear in spirit antagonistic to the freedom of action essential to a democratic parliamentary system. I pointed this out in one of my books, and on many occasions while in the party assailed such provisions. It should be recognized, however, that for the most part these provisions in the party laws have been a dead letter. Although, as stated, I have been a candidate for various public offices, including Congress, to the best of my present knowledge and belief I never signed such a resignation blank. Such "resignations" would have no legal validity in any case if at the time they were used they were repudiated by the persons signing them.

Socialist Safeguards

In order to understand these requirements, it is necessary to bear in mind the corruption and political trading which have long been associated with our political life. To overcome these evils, laws have been enacted in various states giving constituencies the right to recall elected representatives and to initiate legislation. There has been a widespread movement in favor of the extension of these powers to cover every elective office. Mr. Roosevelt and the Progressive Party went so far as to propose the recall of judicial decisions. In the days when there were no such provisions in the laws of the different states, and when there was practically no public opinion of that character, the Socialists devised these methods of controlling the actions of their representatives. In other words, they arose from a very honorable and worthy democratic impulse. I know that many years ago, in addressing public meetings on behalf of Socialist candidates, I again and again called attention to these provisions as guarantees that our candidates, if and when elected, would not be able to indulge in political trading and vote maneuvering as the representatives of the old parties were commonly believed to do. Admit that the devices were crude, and even that they contained elements of danger, it is surely no more than just that the purity and worthiness of the motives prompting them be fully recognized. In actual practice, they have become obsolete, but in the Socialist movement, as in all movements for reform, tradition is strong and old forms remain long after they have ceased to hold material substance.

I cannot blind myself to the fact that the assault upon the right of the Socialist representatives to retain the offices to which they were elected is a very dangerous assault upon the basic ideas of representative political government. It is in itself a revolution.

QUEBEC'S HOUSING QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
OTTAWA, Canada.—An association has been formed in the city of Quebec for protecting the interests of tenants. At a largely attended meeting a resolution was unanimously passed demanding that immediate steps be taken to secure the abolition of the tenants' tax, that the City Council take up the housing question for immediate action, make arrangements to communicate with the provincial government for borrowing its share out of the \$25,000,000 set aside by the federal government to relieve the present housing situation in Canada; that suitable sites be at once selected for the erection of houses containing five and six rooms or more; and, further, that arrangements be made by the City Council to commence building these houses not later than May 1, 1920, so that 50 per cent of the houses may be ready for occupation by May 1, 1921.

CONFERENCE ON COOPERATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario.—A mixed convention of business men and farmers to discuss some of the problems of town and country is to be held in this city within a short time at the call of a committee recently appointed here. This is one of the results of the recent meeting here of the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Ontario. The decision to effect cooperation of town and country classes and the appointment of a committee to arrange for the meeting was one of the outstanding pieces of legislation at that session. Subjects having direct or indirect bearing on production will be discussed, such as modification of immigration restrictions, education in rural communities, and assistance to immigrants who are placed on the land. The action of calling such a meeting is generally commended here as tending to narrow the breach between town and city.

FARMERS' TELEPHONE SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec.—The Farmers Telephone Company, of Howick Station, Quebec, has been incorporated under provincial letters patent to erect, operate, and develop a telephone service in a number of rural districts near Montreal, with a capital stock of \$200,000. The new lines will be in the counties of Chateauguay and Huntingdon.

CANADIAN STATESMAN AND TARIFF REVISION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, leader of the Opposition, made possibly his most important pronouncement since his election at the annual banquet of the Retail Grocers Association recently. In referring to the high cost of living, Mr. King said in part: "High prices of themselves do not make for an increase in the volume of trade. They make, as a matter of fact, in the opposite direction. Trading, as an art, consists in finding the price, consonant with a legitimate profit, which will attract most strongly, or, in other words, which will permit of the largest number of sales. Once this truth is grasped, the consumer and the merchant will recognize in each other, not individuals who would stand opposed in the great economic issue which the problem of the high cost of living has forced to the fore, but persons whose interests are alike prejudiced by a common cause which it is to their mutual benefit to discover and to have remedied, if that be possible at all."

"I might go a step further and say that what is true of the value of transactions in trading as applicable to the retail and wholesale trades, is also true as respects trade, commerce, and finance generally. It is true of the business of the many agencies of transportation and communication, the railways, the merchant marine, the express companies, of the telegraphs and telephones, and the newspaper press. It is true of the business of banks and the stock exchange—it is the volume of business that counts. Any revision of the tariff which failed to keep all these interests steadily in view would not be in the national interest. It is obvious, however, that much can be done through tariff revision by way of reducing the high cost of living, which will prove to the benefit of one and all; and foremost in this connection is any well-considered step which will help to increase the supply of food to dwellers in town and country alike."

VIEW OF DOUKHOBORS STATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

NELSON, British Columbia.—The views of Peter Verigin, head of the Doukhobor Society in Canada and Russia, on Bolshevism, are given in a letter written for publication, in which he asks that the Doukhobors and the Bolsheviks should not be confused. As president of the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood, Ltd., with headquarters at Brilliant, near Nelson, he says, in part: "In view of the fact that at the present time there is a lot of talk about Bolshevism, and many of the unpractical English-speaking people are confusing the Doukhobor-Communists with the Bolsheviks, I consider it necessary to declare publicly that the Doukhobors are Christians. The Doukhobors are very desirous that the capitalists should offer their wealth for the equality of all the workmen, but the capitalists must do this spontaneously as the Doukhobors will never agree to take away their wealth by force. The government and the citizens of Canada should accept this statement seriously, and must not confound the Doukhobors with the Bolsheviks. The Doukhobors have their own fundamental faith, the platform of which is: 'Toil and a peaceful life.'"

POSITION OF CANADA IN LEAGUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Canada.—P. M. Draper, secretary of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, has added his quota to the discussion on Canada's position in the League of Nations. Mr. Draper represented Canadian Labor at the Washington conference and consequently speaks with authority. Replying to Sena or McCormick's statement in the course of a debate in the United States Senate that at the first gathering under the League of Nations the British Government delegate, the Hon. G. M. Barnes, had found no difficulty in binding together all the votes of the British dominions, Mr. Draper denies this allegation. He states that there was absolutely no "binding together" of the dominions' votes, adding that the records would show that on many questions the delegates from the dominions had not voted the same as the British Government delegate.

SCHOOLBOOK SURVEY PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—It has been decided by the National Council of Education that a survey is to be made of the textbooks used in the schools of the Dominion for the purpose of ascertaining whether they are in the best interests of national development and aspirations. The council decided to ask three universities in Canada to undertake the work, these being Queen's University, Toronto University, and McGill University, Montreal. The first number will survey the textbooks dealing with literature, the second have to do with history, and McGill those teaching geography. It was mentioned by one of the delegates that there was nothing invidious in the choice of the universities, as it was suggested that those conducting the survey could avail themselves of outside assistance.

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I have homes for sale in Spokane, Washington, from \$2000 to a beautiful Colonial home at \$10,000. JESSE A. HASKINS, 2309 Illinois Avenue, Spokane, Wash.

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Oh, the sweet contentment
The countryman doth find!
Heigh trololie loe,
Heigh trololie loe,
That quiet contemplation
Possesseth all my mind;
Then care away,
And wend along with me. . . .

The plowman, though he labor hard,
Yet on the holiday,
Heigh trololie loe,
Heigh trololie loe,
No emperor so merrily
Doth pass his time away;
Then care away,
And wend along with me.

To recompense our tillage,
The heaven affords us showers;
Heigh trololie loe,
Heigh trololie loe,
And for our sweet refreshments
The earth affords us bowers;
Then care away,
And wend along with me.

—John Chalkill.

Jules Verne's Heroes
Start to the Moon

The first of December had arrived! The fatal day! for, if the projectile were not discharged that very night at 10h. 46m. 40s. p. m., more than eighteen years must roll by before the moon would again present herself under the same conditions of zenith and perigee.

The weather was magnificent. Despite the approach of winter, the sun shone brightly, and bathed in its radiant light that earth which three of its denizens were about to abandon for a new world.

How many persons lost their rest on the night which preceded this long-expected day! All hearts beat with disquietude, save only the heart of Michel Ardan. That imperturbable personage came and went with his habitual business-like air, while nothing whatever troubled his mind.

After dawn, an innumerable multitude covered the prairie which extends, as far as the eye can reach, round Stones Hill. Every quarter of an hour the railway brought fresh accessions of sightseers; and, according to the statement of the Tampa Town Observer, not less than five millions of spectators thronged the soil of Florida.

For a whole month previously, the mass of these persons had bivouacked round the inclosure, and laid the foundations for a town which was afterward called "Ardan's Town." The whole plain was covered with huts, cottages, and tents. Every nation under the sun was represented there; and every language might be heard spoken at the same time. It was a perfect Babel reenacted. All the various classes of American society were



Running barges through the rapids of the Slave River, northern Alberta

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Veteran River Man

In the reexploration of previously traversed, almost forgotten country, the penetration of new, and the opening to settlement of that great region of Canada north from the North Saskatchewan River to the boreal limit of wheat cultivation, and west to the northern extension of the Rocky Mountains separating Yukon Territory from the Northwestern Territories of Canada, there has been for the last

eighteen years, following the Klondike movement, a steady influx north and west of Peace River and Lake Athabasca. Spite of the modern motor, and rail extensions ever and persistently northward, the primitive equipment of trader and voyageur still holds its place, and travel routes still follow the waterways. Transportation of goods on the rivers of the north, though occasional steamboats there be, is still by bateau, barge and scow, poled or towed up, or run with the current downstream, under deft management of pole, sweep and bow and stern line at the rapids.

Among the great early explorers of the northwest, the names of Samuel Hearne and Alexander Mackenzie are first connected with Great Slave River, which in its two-hundred-and-sixty-five-mile course northwest connects Lake Athabasca with Great Slave Lake, out of which flows again the Mackenzie River, two thousand five hundred and twenty-five miles north-west to the Arctic Ocean. Samuel Hearne ascended Great Slave River for forty miles in December 1771, on his return from exploration to the mouth of the Coppermine River. Seventeen years later Alexander Mackenzie came down it from Athabasca on his way to the Arctic Ocean, on which he was to discover the river that bears his name.

The rapids of the Slave River are on the boundary line between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, and constitute a stretch of sixteen miles between Smith Landing and Fort Smith. From here the river is continuously navigable to the lake, itself traversable by steamers of deep draft.

A veteran river man, speaking of running rapids, said: "It's not so much the rock dead ahead, though the rush of water seems to be taking you right on to it, you have to guard against. The side rush of the current where it splits on the rock is strong enough to sweep the craft to one side before it can strike. You watch logs running through a rocky rapid, and notice how seldom they strike a rock end on. The really important thing for us is the possible sideways of the hull aft, by pressure of water on the stern after the bows have cleared. The meanest thing is the half hidden or covered rock with slow water. On successive trips you have to allow for all sorts of variations. A bit more or a bit less water coming down makes a difference in the way you have to handle a boat, same as in any other navigation. But given the same height of water in the river, and each trip you can say pretty certainly at each point of the rapid just which way the barge is likely to head, and be ready for its next move."

Literatures can help one another. The world's literature depends for its richness upon diversity; and the difference of nationality creates the most interesting diversity. . . . The full functioning of national life is necessary to a fine flowering of literature. Athens produced Aeschylus, Euripides, Sophocles. In the time of her glory, England bred Shakespeare, Spenser, Hooker, Bacon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; Corneille, Racine, Molière, La Fontaine, flourished in the golden days of Louis XIV. . . . A cowed nation cannot bring forth a noble literature. But a little state may have as great a genius as a mighty state; witness the Athens of Pericles, the Florence of Lorenzo de' Medici, or Holland in her great days. . . .

Literatures can help one another; indeed, can attain its fullest development. As each nation prospers best in material things by exchanging commodities with other nations, so each literature prospers best by exchanging the commodities of the intellect. . . . The history of all literature is full of the benefits derived one from another nation. Italy, Spain, England, France, Germany, in their respective flowering seasons, owe much to the achievements of others. Literatures are like plants that need pollen wafted from afar in order to bear their brightest blossoms. The influence of Shakespeare, Scott, and Byron, of Montaigne and Rousseau, of Petrarch and Tasso, of Goethe, of Ibsen, of all fertile geniuses, has been nearly as great in foreign literatures as in their own. Destroy a nation, and you destroy the literatures of all other nations of untold seeds of increase.—Henry Dwight Sedgwick, in "Literature and Cosmopolitanism."

Gabriel, the Happy Locksmith

"From the workshop of the Golden Key there issued forth a tinkling sound, so merry and good-humored, that it suggested the idea of some one working blithely, and made quite pleasant music. No man who hampered on at a dull monotonous duty could have brought such cheerful notes from steel and iron; none but a chirping, healthy, honest-hearted fellow, who made the best of everything, and felt kindly toward everybody,

could have done it for an instant. He might have been a coppersmith, and still been musical. If he had sat in a jolting wagon, full of rods of iron, it seemed as if he would have brought some harmony out of it.

"Tink, tink, tink—clear as a silver bell, and audible at every pause of the streets' harsher noises, as though it said, 'I don't care; nothing puts me out; I am resolved to be happy.' Women scolded, children squaled, heavy carts were rumbling by, horrible cries proceeded from the lungs of hawkers; still it struck in again, no higher, no lower, no louder, no softer; not thrusting itself on people's notice a bit the more for having been outdone by louder sounds—tink, tink, tink, tink. So Dickens draws the picture, in "Barnaby Rudge."

"Who but the locksmith could have made such music? A gleam of sun shining through the unshaded window, and checking the dark workshop with a broad patch of light, fell full upon him, as though attracted by his sunny heart. There he stood working at his anvil, his face all radiant with exercise and gladness, his sleeves turned up, his wig pushed off, his shining forehead—the easiest, freest, happiest man in all the world. Beside him sat a sleek cat, purring and winking in the light, and falling every now and then into an idle doze, as from excess of comfort."

"There was nothing surly or severe in the whole scene. It seemed impossible that any one of the innumerable keys could fit a churlish strong-box or a prison door. Rooms where there were fires, books, gossip, and cheering laughter—these were their proper sphere of action. Places of distrust, and cruelty, and restraint, they would have left quadruple locked forever."

"Tink, tink, tink. The locksmith paused at last, and wiped his brow. . . . Then, as he stood upright, with his head flung back, and his portly chest thrown out, you would have seen that Gabriel's lower man was clothed in military gear. Glancing at the wall beyond, there might have been espied, hanging on their several pegs, a cap and feather, broadsword, sash, and coat of scarlet; which any man learned in such matters would have known, from their make and pattern, to be the uniform of a sergeant in the Royal East London Volunteers."

"The locksmith glanced at these articles with a laughing eye, and looking at them with his head a little on one side, as though he would get them all into a focus, said, leaning on his hammer: "Time was, now, I remember, when I was like to run mad with the desire to wear a coat of that color. If any one (except my father) had called me a fool for my pains, how I should have fired and fumed! But what a fool I must have been sure-ly!"

Sunset Wings

Tonight this sunset spreads two golden wings
Cleaving the western sky;
Winged too with wind it is, and winnowings
Of birds. . . .
Sun-steeped in fire, the homeward pinions sway
Above the dove-cote-tops;
And clouds of starlings, ere they rest with day,
Sink, clamorous like mill-waters, at wild play.
By turns in every copse:
Each tree heart-deep the wrangling rout receives—
Save for the whirr within,
You could not tell the starlings from the leaves
Then one great puff of wings, and the swarm heaves
Away with all its din.
—D. G. Rossetti.

"An Essential Element of Christianity"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING can be plainer than the fact that spiritual healing was practiced by the founder of Christianity, Jesus the Christ, and that it was also practiced by his immediate disciples and by others in the early Christian church who had come under the inspiration of his teaching. In his own case, Jesus healed the sick in demonstration of his understanding of divine Principle. The healings he brought about resulted from his knowledge of spiritual law. It is also certain that Christ Jesus expected those who had learned his doctrine to be able in some degree to perform acts similar to his own. Thus when he sent forth the twelve disciples he said to them: "And as ye go, preach, saying, The kingdom of heaven is at hand. Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils." He expected them to destroy all manner of evil, even to the raising of the dead. Later on when the seventy were sent by him on a similar mission his words to them were, referring to the cities into which they might enter: "And heal the sick that are therein, and say unto them, The kingdom of God is come nigh unto you."

The book of the Acts of the Apostles tells of many of the doings of his disciples, and from the record it is clear that spiritual healing was constantly being done by them in accordance with the expressed desire of the Master. To take but one instance, after Paul's spiritual understanding had enabled all on board to escape safely to the Island of Melita from the shipwreck and they had been courteously received by "the chief man of the island," Publius, it happened that "the father of Publius lay sick of a fever and of a bloody flux." Paul's aid was sought, and he healed the case. The Bible narrative adds: "So when this was done, others also, which had diseases in the island, came, and were healed." It is apparent that the early followers of Christ Jesus practiced spiritual healing, not in a haphazard way, but as a rule. Wherever they went, provided the people were ready for so great a benefit, there the sick were healed, the sorrowing comforted, the sinning cleansed.

History records that for between two and three hundred years after Jesus' time spiritual healing was practiced in the Christian church, and then it fell away. During the long centuries intervening up to the nineteenth it was practically lost. No doubt the spiritualized consciousness of the pure in heart sometimes understood some phase of truth so clearly as to be able to heal cases of disease and sin; but it seems certain no positive rule was known, and the result was that sickness came to be dealt with almost exclusively by material methods. That is how matters stood in 1866, when Christian Science was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy. Then a great change began to take place. On page 347 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," which was first published in 1875, Mrs. Eddy asks the question, "Is it error which is restoring an essential element of Christianity—namely, apostolic, divine healing?" answering it in the sentence following: "No; it is the Science of Christianity which is restoring it, and is the light shining in darkness, which the darkness comprehends not." She lays her finger on the very point. It is the Science of Christianity, Christian Science, which is today restoring "an essential element of Christianity,"—spiritual healing.

Now Science means knowledge. And the Science of Christianity is the knowledge of God, of Truth, of divine Principle. This divine Science, so profoundly stated by Mrs. Eddy in her works, so explicitly expounded by her there, deals with primal cause, with spiritual causation and with real effect. In doing so it throws unprecedented light on all the fallacies of the human mind; and it shows how the knowledge of spiritual causation, or the operation of spiritual law, destroys these fallacies, whatever their name or spurious nature.

Christian Science holds fast to the truth that Principle is infinite, that Principle's creation, which consists of spiritual ideas, is the only real creation, and that therefore there is no material creation in reality. And if there be no real material creation, there can be no reality whatsoever in so-called material phenomena. Thus Christian Science declares the utter unreality of sin, sickness, and death. These appear real to material sense, but they are absolutely unknown to divine Mind, to divine Principle. In proportion as Principle is understood, therefore, the nothingness of these errors appears; and the knowing of their nothingness means their destruction. "If Christian Science takes away the popular gods,—sin, sickness, and death,—it is Christ, Truth, who destroys these evils, and so proves their nothingness." (Science and Health, p. 347.)

The whole effort of anyone who has had the allness of Principle revealed to him must necessarily be to endeavor to demonstrate the truth. Human existence affords ample scope for this work, for human existence is an erroneous material sense of being. It is over this limited false sense that the spiritual understanding of Principle has to be demonstrated. It should be quite apparent that an habitual effort is necessary to keep thought in line with Principle. Thought must be spiritualized. The fallacies of matter and evil must give place to the truth

about the allness of Spirit and good. Is the task impossible? If so, then Principle is not omnipotent. But Principle is omnipotent. Matter, evil in all its forms of sin and disease, are, as Christian Science affirms, entirely without Principle, and being so are without either real power or real presence. All material phenomena are illusions of the carnal mind, of the false consciousness which, as Paul said, "is enmity against God." "Science makes no concessions to persons or opinions," writes Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 456). "One must abide in the *morale* of truth or he cannot demonstrate the divine Principle." "Truth does the work, and you must both understand and abide by the divine Principle of your demonstration." "Spiritual healing is 'an essential element of Christianity.' It is being restored through the spiritual understanding which Christian Science gives of divine Principle."

An Anecdote About Lord Cromer

On the first occasion on which I met him, he was characteristic. It was some fifteen years ago, at the time when the brilliant young politicians who called themselves (or were rather ineptly called) the Hooligans had the graceful habit of asking some of their elders to dine with them in a private room of the House of Commons. At one of these little dinners the only guests were Lord Cromer and myself. I had never seen him before, and I regarded him with some awe and apprehension, but no words had passed between us, when the division-bell rang, and our youthful hosts darted from the room.

The moment we were left alone, Lord Cromer looked across the deserted tablecloth and said quietly, as though he were asking me to pass the salt, "Where is Bipontium?" I was driven by sheer fright into an exercise of intelligence, and answered at once, "I should think it must be the Latin for Zweibrücken. Why?" "Oh! I saw this afternoon that my edition of Diodorus Siculus was printed 'ex typographia societatis Bipontinae,' and I couldn't imagine for the life of me what 'Bipontium' was. No doubt you're quite right." Nothing could be more characteristic of Lord Cromer's habit of mind than this sudden revision of ideas. . . . In succeeding years, when it was often my daily enjoyment to listen to Lord Cromer's desultory conversation, as it leaped from subject to subject, I often thought of the alarming way in which "Bipontium" had pounced upon me at the dinner-table in the House of Commons.—From "Some Diversions of a Man of Letters," by Edmund Gosse.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1920

EDITORIALS

The "Unspeakable" Turk

THE Turkish question is fairly and squarely up to the United States today. If anything is to be done to save Armenia, to give to Greece what is really due to her, and to prove that all the lofty sentiments of the war orations were not simply balderdash, it will have to be done in the United States. The opportunity has come full circle to Mr. Wilson to rescue humanity from a tragedy, and it is the plain and simple duty of Congress and the people to assist him, and support him in doing this.

There is nothing whatever to be gained by beating about the bush at this juncture. Mr. Millerand has plainly talked Mr. Lloyd George into a decision contrary to every promise and every undertaking conceived as possible during the war. For some reason, not in the least inscrutable, the "unspeakable" Turk is to be allowed to murder Naboth and to keep his vineyard, and all this is to be arranged, legally and orderly, by the prime ministers of the great European powers, sitting in congress, in St. James's Palace, in London. Why the Greek claims, recognized by Mr. Clemenceau, and just about to be duly signed by the French Premier when he resigned from office, have been apparently jettisoned, might be something of a mystery, were it not that the virtue of the Turk has suddenly become so surprising, that his late critics can scarcely find sufficient means of recognizing it, and are already leaving in his newly washed hands every possible economic concession that his gratitude will lead him, in due course, to dispense.

Already the Turk is responding to such treatment in the way the Oriental always does. The Turk is not in the least fooled by the simplicity of European diplomacy. With the Turk the unknown quantity of every political equation is self-interest, and he has worked out so many of these equations absolutely accurately, in his dealings with the European powers, in the past, that his gratitude to the council of prime ministers in London is not so excessive as it might be, since, to his own satisfaction, he possesses the solution of the problem. The "unspeakable" one does not pride himself for one moment that it is admiration for his domestic qualities or for his political incorruptibility that has brought about the change; he puts it down to the simple self-interest of the men for the time being in possession. Therefore, already he has straightened his fez upon his head, and is explaining, in his papers, exactly how far these Gaiours must be allowed to go. Not being exactly a fool, he knows the precise extent to which the visit of Admiral de Robeck has compromised the prime ministers: being, indeed, quite astute in his own way, he realizes that the hurry with which the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy have assured the Muhammadans of the Empire that the policy of retention has triumphed, has made a reversal of that policy by the Cabinet in Downing Street almost an impossibility. And yet his gratitude is not great, because, being an Oriental, he regards mercy as weakness, and discounts all leniency as a means to another selfish end.

Even the Turk, however, would do well to remember that there is many a slip between the cup and lip, and if public opinion in the West really gets sufficiently roused, the India Office may yet find that it has been too previous, and the Prime Minister that the largest of majorities in the House of Commons has its limits, as well as its limitations. There is no doubt at all that public opinion in England is seething. France, apparently, is prepared to back Mr. Millerand, and to forget all the iniquities of five centuries of Ottoman rule. But, in England, Mr. Lloyd George is experiencing something which Lord Beaconsfield experienced, in the hour of the Bulgarian atrocities, and that is the sudden vehement uprising of national opinion at the moment least looked for. When the heads of the Church of England, the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York, join with leaders of Nonconformity like Dr. Clifford and Dr. Meyer; when the Chapel Royal, in the Savoy, adds its voice to the voice of Bouverie Street; when Lord Robert Cecil is found protesting with Lord Bryce; when Dr. Gilbert Murray sets aside the study of Greek, and Lord Leverhulme turns from the making of soap, to express detestation of the new policy; when a great economist like the Honorable W. Pember Reeves places his signature beside those of two such well-known historians as Dr. Pollard and Dr. Holland Rose, then it is not going too far to say that Mr. Lloyd George has seriously misjudged the temper of the Nation. Foremost in the ranks of the protesters is that old and tried friend of the Armenian and the Greek, Mr. T. P. O'Connor; and, in an interview, given to a representative of this paper, in London, Mr. O'Connor comes back into the battle with all the fervor of the great days when he fought Mr. Forster or Mr. Balfour, across the floor of the House, and supported Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley in their Home Rule crusade.

"To leave Constantinople to Turkey seems to me," Mr. O'Connor told our representative, "a repudiation of the ideals for which Great Britain went to war, and an act of treachery and brutality to those Jews, Christians, and Muhammadans, to whose liberation we were fully committed." Turkey, he declared, was simply a tiger, acting century after century as a tiger, and the only way to treat a tiger was to put it in a cage so as to render it harmless. With this end in view, Greece should be permitted to go to the very doors of Constantinople, and the Armenian State should be set up in its full vigor. The conscience of the world was seared with the brutality of the Turk in Armenia, where after decades of massacre and rapine, he had finally out-Heroded his previous awful record with the murder of a million Armenians alone, during the war. "Only today," declared the Irish leader, "I dined with a Chaldean bishop, who, not many months ago, walked as a refugee from the Turks for fifty days.

In that time he passed by upwards of three hundred villages, in which not a single one of their former Christian inhabitants had been left alive." This last incident provides just one, and only one of the innumerable reasons why the tiger should be shut into its cage, just as that other tiger, Timur the Tartar, is reported, however unhistorically, to have shut up the Sultan Bajazet in a cage, four centuries ago, after the battle of Angora.

Thus, as has been said, the responsibility faces the United States. This does not mean that the United States has necessarily got to go to Europe, and become a mandatory in Asia. There is a power in Europe whose people form an enormous percentage of the population of Constantinople and of Thrace, and which centuries ago was driven out of Constantinople by the Ottoman, at the point of the sword. That people is the Greek. By every law of justice, by every claim of history, Constantinople belongs to the Greek, was torn from the Greek, and should be restored to the Greek. The Strait of the Bosphorus can be internationalized, and the work of policing it entrusted to the Greek. There is no other power, great or small, which has any such claim to Constantinople as the Greek. And nothing but jealousy and greed prevents a recognition of the fact. Now, then, is the opportunity for Senator Moses to bring forward his belated resolution, and for the Senate of the United States to support him in so doing. And now is the opportunity for Mr. Wilson to assert the invincible force of right and justice, and to prove that Principle reigns in the world whenever men rely upon it in preference to politics.

Railroads and the Public Mistrust

IN THE face of pessimistic suggestion on every hand with respect to the outlook in the railroad situation in the United States, perhaps it may be worth while to remember that the railroads of a great country have a somewhat barometric quality, and that, in the presence of a storm, one can hardly expect a barometer to do other than indicate storm conditions. That the chaos of the present is the evidence of a transitional period is perhaps as comforting a remark as can be passed upon it, and if the confusion of views which is apparent on all sides with respect to the railroads of the United States does, in truth, presage the emergence from old conditions that were economically and morally bad to new conditions that will be economically and morally better, then the country can well afford to watch developments with patience and with hope. But it must watch.

It would be difficult to name economic machinery of any kind that counts more heavily than the railroads to determine the general comfort and well-being of every man, woman, and child in the country. So great is the usefulness of the lines, so imperative is the popular need for their service, that one might seem to be justified in imagining that intelligent and well-intentioned railroad direction, even without the exaction of any other than moderate payment for service rendered, would find it easily possible to maintain the transportation systems in perfect condition and to recompense generously all the activities of operation. Something, however, is wrong in the equation. No individual and no group has ever yet been able to take a view of the railroads of the United States big enough to meet the economic and moral needs of the situation. If the big idea has ever yet made a start, it has straightway stumbled over the selfish interest of some individual or some group, and come to naught. And so railroad, in the United States, is sore, and sick, and sorry, and cries mightily for a great physician. Doctors there are, by the score, who would try to cure it with this or that economic nostrum, confident that their prescription would improve the general status. But not all the technical verbiage of railroad experts, operatives, or financiers can set aside this fact, that one of the vital troubles with the railroad situation is moral, and that no remedy for railroad troubles in this country will be truly effective until it shall lift the railroads above the pulling and hauling of special interests, and make them expressive of their great function of service.

Not all the facts and figures that can be marshaled by the railroad wiseacres of today are enough to eradicate from the thought of the public the lingering notion that the low state of the railroads now is condign punishment for some of the methods and practices of railroad operators in the days before "adverse legislation" got started. And, without a question, the doubt in the public attitude toward private management of railroads now has its root, to a considerable extent, in the public conviction that private management in the past has too often exemplified nothing so much as a vicious circle of financing. The public has watched this process; it has noted that the law does not reach the individuals responsible for it, usually because they are lost in the crowd before the results of their work are evident, and always a new set of responsible ones are, at the moment of discovery, doing their best to build the railroads up again. No matter whether any phase of this kind of thing is present in the existing situation or not; that the fear of it is present in the public consciousness it would be idle to deny. And whatever is done to straighten out the railroad tangle in this country now will need to take this fear into account, and provide a method for doing away with its cause or occasion.

People of all classes seem to be convinced that the railroads are exemplifying the clash of group interests. Financial men are certain that the attitude of the railroad brotherhoods presages a Labor autocracy over the railroads. Working people are inclined to feel certain that the real menace is from reactionary Capital, eager to make the restoration to private management a short cut to high-handed control of rates, wages, and dividends. It is not reassuring, in the midst of such a situation, with the return of the roads to private direction promised on March 1, to find one of the most experienced of government observers of railroad activities, Charles A. Prouty of the Interstate Commerce Commission, expressing his long-standing conviction that government ownership and operation will prove to be the only complete solution of the railroad problem, and pointing to the recent nationalization of railroads in Canada and the prospect of such action in Great Britain as substantiating

his view. And probably there is little help to be gained just now from those people who inveigh against the strike proclivities of the railroad brotherhoods, urging that, if there must be a show-down as between the brotherhoods and the public, it may as well come now as at any other time. The public has presumably no sympathy with a drastic or unreasoning policy on the part of organized Labor. But, on the other hand, the public, like the members of the labor unions, has been suffering from what it believes to be the unwarranted maintenance of high prices for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter; and the public will hardly overlook the fact that the strike threats by the railroad men are predicated directly on the fact that no essential reduction in the cost of living has been secured since their strike of last autumn was held in abeyance in the hope that living costs could be reduced.

And, after all, there is ground for hoping that no class will be shortsighted enough to undertake to secure a settlement of the immediate railroad difficulties on the basis of the interests of one class alone. Here, again, the public interest includes the legitimate interest of all classes, all groups, all individuals. The government has the situation in hand. It must see to it that the public interest takes precedence.

Truth in Fabric

Now that food laws, both federal and state, in the United States require the marking of exact weights and ingredients on many kinds of products, such a bill as that introduced by Senator Capper, of Kansas, for the proper marking of fabrics, deserves careful consideration. No product of any sort should pretend to be what it is not. Hence, even though it is legitimate to use shoddy in some kinds of goods, such fabrics should not be marked or allowed to pass as "all wool," if by that phrase the public generally understands virgin wool, or that which has not been used before, instead of what has been reclaimed. The bill will naturally receive the support of woolgrowers and of those manufacturers who are accustomed to using only the virgin wool. It should be intelligently understood and welcomed also by those who wish to make use of shoddy, or even cotton, in their products.

Sir Ernest Shackleton records in his new book, "South," that when some suitcases, marked "solid leather," came to be cut up in the antarctic regions to be fashioned into boots, it was found that they contained a large percentage of cardboard. All such dishonesty of marking and of advertising, whether in connection with leather goods, woolen goods, or anything else, should not be condoned for an instant by any manufacturers or dealers. Whatever anything is designated as being, that it should actually be. The foreseen difficulties in the way of the proper marking of food products have been met with a considerable degree of success. There is no reason why apparent difficulties in the way of this further reform should loom so large as to prevent the passing of an intelligently framed bill. There is sure to be no loss, but a gain, to all concerned, through complete and open honesty, for the public appreciates, and can be further educated to appreciate, knowing just what it is getting.

London and the Skyscraper

IT WAS all very well for Oliver Herford to remark to David Bispham that it was a pity London had no skyscrapers because he did not know any sky that needed scraping more, but the remark was really a libel. The genuine old-fashioned, pea-soup "London partikler" is, today, very much a thing of the past. And, anyway, one who really wants to convince himself of the purity of London upper air has only to go and stand on Waterloo Bridge, say, late some sunny summer afternoon, and look east. From here, London seems to be a city of towers, spires, and steeples, and all of those that are fashioned of stone are white, a wonderful glistening white, against the soft haze of the City sky.

But, after all, that is beside the point. What is to the point is the fact that, whether libelous or not, there would seem to be something more than a likelihood of the cause of Oliver Herford's complaint being removed. London is obviously nibbling at the idea of skyscrapers. Hitherto, they have been most notoriously taboo. Neither the London County Council, nor the City Corporation would so much as hear of such an idea. And yet, so greatly are the times changing, that, only the other day, in the presence of no less a body than the London Society, which has, as the very object of its existence, the preserving of and the adding to the beauties of London, no less a person than Sir Martin Conway, Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries and Trustee of the Wallace Collection, advocated the building of skyscrapers in London, not in ones and twos, but in dozens and scores. Sir Martin did not mince matters, once he began. If he had his way, he declared, he would knock London down, acres at a time. He would have large open spaces, and erect high buildings. He would lay the East End flat, and set it up on end. He would build gigantic communal buildings, thirty or forty stories in height, and housing hundreds and possibly thousands of people. He would—but enough! Sir Martin plowed along with the air of a man who knew he had burnt his boats, with the air of a man who, having valiantly broken free from the thralls of tradition, is willing to take the consequences.

But, as he interrupted his flow of conviction to look around on his audience, must it not have been with a certain measure of surprise that Sir Martin noted that the London Society was actually keeping up with him? London swept away, acres at a time! The East End knocked flat, and set up on end! And the London Society quite unmoved! It was a great triumph for Sir Martin, and, straightway, he followed it up with a letter to The Times. The letter had its inevitable consequences; there were other letters, from other people, some warmly agreeing with, some hotly dissenting from Sir Martin Conway's views; but, out of it all, it must be confessed, Sir Martin and his idea emerged remarkably well.

The fact of the matter is that the skyscraper is slowly but surely living down its bad name. The skyscraper as it has, for several decades past, been pictured in England, and as it far too often appears in the United States,

namely, a dreary, foursquare monstrosity of stone and concrete, turning streets into cañons, shutting out the light, and dwarfing all neighboring buildings of moderate height, is coming to be seen as the abuse and not the use of the skyscraper. A man like Sir Martin Conway would be the first to see this, would be the first to see that it is, after all, wholly a matter of proportion and of setting. The Victoria Tower at Westminster, with its foundation 75 feet square and its 336 feet of height, is a very respectable skyscraper, and yet it is generally, and very justly, acclaimed one of the most beautiful towers in the world. Given space enough round about, given distance enough from any beautiful building of lesser proportion, and who can doubt that the Victoria Tower might be doubled and trebled in height and foundation space, and only gain in beauty and impressiveness.

As to the real East End, the endless acres of gray, mean houses in gray, mean streets, Sir Martin's valiant proposals will surely gain applause from all true Londoners. It is not difficult to imagine even the London Society remarking sturdily, "Knock it down, by all means, Sir Martin; knock it down acres at a time! Lay it flat, and set it up on end! Communal buildings, thirty or forty stories high! Skyscrapers, in fact! A most excellent idea!"

Editorial Notes

ONE thing Senator Myers forgot, when he declared that legislation in the United States "must now have the O. K. of Samuel Gompers before it can go through," was that the O. K. means nothing unless Samuel Gompers can get a majority of American voters to stand back of him.

LORD READING'S appreciation of George Washington as "one of the best men Britain ever produced" is a message of good will to America. Presumably its main purport will not be lost, even though, like the general run of messages nowadays, it appears to have been subject to some delay in transmission.

"ALL Russia Now Mobilized," says a newspaper headline. All dressed up, evidently, but nowhere to go.

A NEW YORK assemblyman is pressing his demand for an investigation of the political expenditures, if any, of the Anti-Saloon League. But perhaps, before he goes any further with it, somebody should move to secure the complete publication of the evidence taken in that war-time investigation of the brewery interests of the United States.

MR. CLEMENCEAU sets a good example in the matter of refusing gifts. It was suggested that an estate should be bought for him in his native Vendée in recognition of his services. He put an end to it by saying: "I greatly appreciate the spirit of the suggestions, but under no circumstances will I accept any form of gift as a reward for what I have been able to do for France." It has always been a characteristic of Mr. Clemenceau to say what he means in few words.

ACTION of the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, preventing the use of the Hotel Tivoli there for a social affair intended to benefit the "Irish Republic" fund, is only what was to have been expected of an official properly alert to the requirements of his position. As the hotel is a United States Government building, the Governor's failure to act would have opened the way for a regrettable misunderstanding. The evidence that American friends of the "Irish Republic" plan are not so punctilious as the Panama Governor about a matter of this sort will eventually raise a question as to their essential friendliness toward America.

LONDON has always been famous for its underground railways, but it seems determined not to rest on its laurels. In order to make the service even more expeditious, it was decided a short time ago to try the experiment of having a station controller in some of the busy stations at certain times of the day to expedite the departure of trains. This controller, with stop watch in hand, will, if a train has stopped in a station for a period of 30 seconds, and if the signal is clear, sound a siren as a signal to start the train right away. This will prevent trains being held up, and so will allow more per hour to be run. Anything that helps the worker in the city to get home more quickly at nights will certainly be welcome.

REALISM in art could hardly go further than the likeness of himself which a writer in The Detroit News describes as the achievement of a Japanese woodcarver, Mr. Hananuma Masakichi of Tokyo. Aside from excellence as a portrait, Mr. Masakichi's life-size wooden man, in whose making some 2000 pieces of wood are said to have been joined so skillfully that not a hint of the process is visible, stands credited, in the opinion of several connoisseurs of art, with being "the most perfect image of a man ever made, a statement, however, that does not necessarily declare Mr. Masakichi the superior of Praxiteles. Realism, it seems, provided eyes of glass so like the woodcarver's that when the figure was done and Mr. Masakichi stood beside it in the same attitude, the spectator marveled, and was unable to say which was the living Mr. Masakichi and which the wooden one.

IN VIEW of the resignation of the Spanish Cabinet, due in large part to the inability of the Ministry to pass the budget, that stumbling block of Spanish governments, recent ingenious newspaper reports to the effect that the government would "tide over its present difficulties long enough to pass the budget and then immediately resign," are particularly amusing. Anyone, indeed, who has followed the political fortunes of the various Spanish ministries of the last few years in their struggles with the budget, may have been moved to inquire the authority behind the statement quoted. Not that there was any difficulty in believing that the Spanish Ministry would "resign shortly," for that would seem to be an inevitable result of there being a Spanish Cabinet, but that it would do so "after" passing a budget. Any Spanish Cabinet that could satisfactorily grapple with that monumental task would indeed be deserving of a better fate!